e Bombay Gazette

SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1884.

SHIP

LAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	26th Dec.
				1885.
L. Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M. Venetia	2723	500	A. B. Daniell	9th „
L. Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th „
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd „
L. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	30th „
M. Siam	2011	500	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
Peshawur	3900	600	J. C. Babot	13th „
Assam	3035	500	S. F. Cole	20th „
Tasmania	4500	800	C. G. Perrins	27th „
Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar
Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener	13th „

steamers marked L proceed direct to London via s, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the ra passengers for London change vessels at Suez. London steamers call at Plymouth. A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey on board.

STEAM TO JAP OMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.		On 1884.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. S	29th Dec.
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	Dec.
SURAT	2342	550	C. R. Edwards	23rd Jan.
CHUSAN	1500	800	H. Wyatt	6th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O S N Company.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 20th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 560, Rs. 340, Rs. 130, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 5, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
GIAVA	3,600	400	on Thursday,	1st Jan. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	4,000	850	on Sunday	1st Feb. „
CHINA	3,600	350	on Sunday	1st Mar. „

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 3, 1884.

* No second class accommodation.

1884. Dec. 1885. 29th Jan. 550 1st March. 4,100 600 2nd April 3,500 550 2nd May s on board of every Steamer.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
NDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

TS are now issued available for SIX lowing rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
NDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

include Wines supplied at meals. BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and the 3rd of each month. ny's steam launch will be in attendance at under on the day of sailing to convey passenir luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	28th Dec.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	C. Bochtinger	3,500	450	12th Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 10, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec. 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. BRITANNIA	[illegible]	480	F. Bight	4th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	[illegible]	1000	G. C. Boothby	1st Mar.
s.s. NUBIA	[illegible]	480	T. G. Knox	11th Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	[illegible]	480	R. Hutchison	do.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410	480	Wm. S. Young	do.
s.s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	do.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s.s. VICTORIA	3242	480	W. Russell	3rd Jan.

To be followed by other first class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers an Agency been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W. rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Dec. 23, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

MARSEILLES AND THENCE OVERLAND TO LONDON.

THE s.s. VICTORIA sails for MARSEILLES on or about 3rd January, 1885.

re to Suez Rs. 300.
Marseilles Rs. 400.
London, including railway fare from Marseilles, Rs. 450.

GRAHAM & Co.

STEAMERS.

owing sailings have arranged :—

IVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
	2,500	G. Nelson	2nd Jan.
	2,100	E. Worfolk	12th do.
	2,[illegible]0	J. A. Guard	22nd do.
	2,300	J. R. Kewley	12th Feb.
	3,000	C. E. Darley	3rd Mar.

r first-class steamers at regular

roperly qualified Surgeon and be had on board at moderate

d accommodation for first-

Rs. 450.
to
Y, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

TEAMERS.
ERPOOL

ailings have

h April
been specially built and ombay Trade.
and STEWARDESS.
on, and other particu-
GATES & Co., and

Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th December, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on MONDAY, 29th December, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st December, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on 1st January, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th December, 1884.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India. THROUGH BOOKING to all parts of the Globe across the Continent. TICKETS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE passengers with COOK'S TICKETS every assistance rendered to by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Turin, Paris, &c. Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.

Bombay, February 1, 1884.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with perfect and of the best description possible. Guaranteed five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

ED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.		
doz. quarts	Rs.	6	4
er doz. pints	„	4	2

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRIME STILTON CHEESE, &c.

Cold Weather shipments now arriving.

STILTON CHEESE	Rs.	1	4
DUTCH EDAMS	„	0	10
ROQUEFORT	„	1	4
GORGONZOLA	„	1	4
CHEESE, Double Gloster, in cut	„	0	13

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited, WINE MERCHANTS.

THE superiority of the Company's imports is so well and widely known throughout India, as to need no reiteration.

WINES.

SHERRIES	per doz. Rs. 16, 20, 22, 25, 28, 38.
PORTS	„ „ 18, 26, 33.
CHAMPAGNES	„ „ 27, 34, 50, 55.
CLARETS	„ „ 10, 14, 16, 21, 26, 32.
SAUTERNES	„ „ 17, 21, 30.
BURGUNDIES	„ „ 17, 18, 21, 23, 30, 38.
HOCKS	„ „ 17, 20, 23, 27, 33, 35, 42.
MOSSELES	„ „ 30, 34, 41.

SPIRITS.

BRANDY	per doz. Rs. 25, 26, 28, 30, 33, 34, 37, 38, 54.
WHISKY	„ „ 20, 21, 22½.
GIN	„ „ 16, 17, 18, 20.
RUM	„ „ 22½.

LIQUEURS.

Per Bottle.................Rs. 2½, 3, 3½, 3¾, 5½, 7.

BITTERS, ALES, STOUT, CIDER, &c.

Detailed Priced Lists on Application to

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

TOYS! TOYS!!

THE Largest, Choicest and most varied assortment in India. The selection contains all the latest novelties in the way of playthings for children, and all are plainly marked at exceptio low prices.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

DOLLS! DOLLS!!

OUR MA IFICENT DISPLAY LLS is acknowledged by a e most CHARM LIGHTFUL, EXQU EAUTIFUL, SW TRACTIVE, Collection ssed, far surpassing a to attempted in India.

KEMP & Y, Limited,
CU LL.

THE BOMBA RRENT and SUM

Published once a we azette Office, on the departure of the C ope. The Bombay Price Cu A Specially-written Freight Report, &c. Summary of Cotton Ex Imports and Exports of quotations of Imports Comparative Summar date as per Ships' Manif month and for the same respectively. Comparative Summar of Yarn into Bombay fro the total for the month a 1870 and 1878 respectively. Share List and Rates of List of Vessels in Bomb cation, arrivals and de week, and Vessels expect Charters and Engagem Annual Subscripti

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE APPOINTMENT of ENGINEER for the Local Fund Board, Bellary Circle, lately advertised, has been FILLED UP.

C. A. GALTON,
President.

Bellary, 20th December, 1884.

SCHOOLS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

FOR CHILDREN, EUROPEAN OR NATIVE, can have a quantity of Christmas Cards GRATIS by applying on December 26th or 27th to the MANAGER,

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION.—MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers, for their durability, elegance, and cheapness. Any roof covered with these tiles is cool and waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their excellence is unimpeachable.

Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any seaport town, at favourable rate for freight, &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

32, Meadow-street, Fort; Depot, Powder Bunder, Mazagon.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have won more Medals than any other manufacturer in the world. Latest victories. In 1882, Sunderland Exhibition, Highest Prize. In 1883, Amsterdam Exhibition, Highest Prize, one Gold Medal and Diploma of Honour. In 1884, three Medals at the Calcutta Exhibition.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Perozshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edulje Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

CHAMPAGNE.—HEIDSICK'S DRY MONOPOLE. Rs. 54 and 28 per doz. Bottles and half bottles.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Two English Saddles and Bridles ; also two sets of Brass-mounted Harness. Apply, "Top Flat," 37, Hornby-road.

PERRIER JOUET "B." brand, Reserve Cavée Champagne Magnums. Rs. 114, Quarts, Rs. 57. Pints, Rs. 30-8 per dozen, cash. Apply LYON and Co.

NOW READY.—The BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANACK 1885—a useful New Year's gift. Price, 8 annas ; Post-paid, 10 annas. The Tract and Book Society.

NOVELTIES in BRACKETS. Plush, Photo. Frames, Musical Decanters, Dressing Bags, Gladstone, Writing Desks.—Pestonjee Sorabjee and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

'XMAS and NEW-YEAR CARDS, Plain, Mechanical, Fringed, Plush, &c., the latest patterns.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of French Kid Gloves with 2 buttons at Rs. 2-4 per pair also Military Doe Gloves at Rs. 1-12 per pair. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-Street.

BEAUTIFUL CHEAP TOYS, see PEARSE'S Collection of CHEAP AND GOOD TOYS, 23 Apollo-street.

TEMPLE BAR, Bombay, TOM SAYERS, MANAGER. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS and DINNERS

CIDER.—GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. Qts. Rs. 5-3 ; pints Rs. 3-3.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITER first consignment, just to hand, price Rs. 50. Sole Agents—Ch. Zerrenner and Co., No. 1, Tamarind-lane.

JUST RECEIVED.—A very choice selection of Plated-ware and Cutlery at JOHN ROBERTS, & Co. 18, Marine-street.

Apollo-street.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES and PLUM PUDDINGS are now ready for delivery, 22 and 23 Apollo-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, &c. dressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c.—PEARSE.

FOR SALE, best table bricks 9" by 4½" by 2½" For rates, &c. apply to the Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, 32, Medows-street, Fort.

WANTED, a competent FITTER with a third-class Engineer's certificate. Apply with copies of testimonials to Y. Z., care of this Office.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN JEWELLERY, Indian Curiosities. Prices lower than elsewhere.—KANNY & Co, Watch-makers and Jewellers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

£6 277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

FAREWELL Music by C. Llawodcam, words by Lord Byron. Compass D. to F. NEW SONG just published. Price, Re. 1-8 or post free Rs. 1-10.—S. ROSE Co., Bombay.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878 ; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883 ; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Orders fo casting Iron, Brass, Copper, Phospher, Bronze, &c. registered by M. M. MODY & Co., Apollo-street, Fort, or Parell Works.

JUST UNPACKED for presentation, new batch of jewellery, shawls, Indian Fulkari curtains, and other numerous articles at Messrs. Hurjimull & Co., Esplanade-road.

A SECOND-HAND IRON SAFE, in very good order, size 4 feet by 2 feet 7 inches by 1 foot 9 inches on commission sale. DEVARENNES & Co., Sunkersett-house, Gowalia-tank-road.

COTTON CHECKS for Jharan Suits and Light Horse Clothing. A variety of the above are now available 40 inches wide. Samples post free on application to the Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES, just received from London and Paris. English make, cash, Rs. 11-8 ; credit, Rs. 12-8. French make, cash, Rs. 13-12 credit, Rs. 13.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, for 3 sizes of Mess, or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOORCLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

IMPERIAL ICE COMPANY.—Rate 3 pice per lb. retail 21 lbs. for a rupee wholesale, at the following places:—Factory, opposite to Sir J. J. Hospital, Pydownee, near Police Station, Dhobi Talao, near Dr. Lisboa's dispensary, Fort, near Gunbawa Well.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

£500 STG. PAYABLE AT AGE 55 or at death if previous costs £1-14-2 per mensem if commenced at age 25 ; £2-0-4 if commenced at age 30 ; and £2-10-5 if commenced at age 35. Rates for other ages on application at Standard Life Office.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds ; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

CORN MILLS !!!—Will grind any description of Grain into the finest flour, producing from 40 to 50 lbs. an hour, with apparatus for dressing or separating the fine flour from the coarse and bran.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes for Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply Bombay Gazett Office.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CARDS rchasing elsewhere.—PEARSE and Co.,

HANDSOME PRESENTS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., are now offering for sale a large and varied selection of ARTICLES suitable for PRESENTATION in the newest and most elegant designs ; purchased personally by their Special Agent from the leading House in LONDON, PARIS, and VIENNA.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

Bracelets
Brooches
Brooch Pendants and Earrings
Cigar Cutters
Crosses
Demi Suites
Earrings
Gentlemen's Albert Chains
Jewelled Pencil Cases
Ladies' Chains
Ladies' Collarettes
Ladies' Jewelled Rings
Ladies' Necklets
Lockets and Earrings
Lockets
Masonic Charms
Mourning Rings
Necklets
Pen and Pencil Cases
Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c.
Scarf Pins
Sleeve Links
Solitaires
Studs and Links
Thimbles
Trinkets
Wedding Rings

SILVERWARE.

Babies' Ring, Bells, and Whistles
Card Cases
Christening Presents
Cigar Cases
Cigarette Cases
Goblets and Beer Mugs
Napkin Rings
Salt Cellars
Salvers
Sugar Basins
Tea and Coffee Services
Tea Spoons

ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITISH OAK WARE.

Beer Jugs and Mugs
Biscuit Boxes
Brandy and Sodawater Frames
British Oak Ware
Butter Dishes and Coolers
Cabinet Dessert Sets
Cake Baskets
Candlesticks
Carlton Cruets
Champagne Buckets
Cheese Scoops
Chutney and Soy Frames
Cigar Lamps
Claret Jugs
Cruet Frames
Crumb Scoops
Dessert Fruit Spoons
Dessert Stands
Dinner Cruets
Doulton Ware
Egg Frames
Entrè Dishes
Epergnes
Etnas
Fish Knives and Carvers
Flower and Fruit Stands
Goblets and Golf Cups
Ice Claws and Tongs
Ice Jelly and Custard Frames
Ice Jugs and Pails
Ice Water Urns
Jam and Marmalade Jars
Liqueur Frames
Luncheon Trays
Majolica Ware
Marmalade and Preserve Stands
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services
Muffineers
Napkin Rings
Nut Crackers
Oil and Vinegar Frames
Pickle Prongs or Forks
Salad Bowls and Servers
Salt Cellars
Salvers
Sardine Boxes
Side Dishes
Sodawater Frames
Spirit and Liqueur Frames
Sugar Baskets
Sugar and Cream Frames
Tankards
Tantalus Liquor Frames
Tart, Pie, or Pudding Dishes
Tea Caddies
Tea and Coffee Services
Tilting Sets
Toast Racks
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes
Worcester Ware

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Albums
Algerian Marble Photo. Frames
Aneroid Barometers
Ash Trays
Barometers
Binocular Glasses
Blotting Books and Cases
Cabinet Photo. Frames
Card Cases and Trays
Carriage Clocks
Cigar and Cigarette Cases
Combined Desks and Work Case
Dress Holders
Dressing Cases and Bags
Fancy Tobacco Boxes
Fans and Fan-holders
Fitted Bags, all kinds
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes
Glove Stretchers
Housewifes
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes
Jewel Cases
Ladies' Etui
Ladies' Hand Bags
Ladies' Waist Belts
Memo. Books and Letter Cases
Necessaries, Etui, &c
Official Writing and Letter Cases
Pen Trays
Perfume Cases
Photograph Frames
Pincushions
Pocket Letter Cases
Purses
Scrap Books
Sets of Scissors
Smokers' Companions
Tantalus Perfume Cases
Telescopes
Travelling Bags all kinds
Travelling Spirit Flasks
Watch Stands
Work Boxes and Baskets
Writing Cases and Desks

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in by thoroughly com

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.

LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES :

TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers ; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

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3,000	„ „	„	25 to	50 „
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1,000	„ „	„	200 to	500 „

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

DURING the absence of the undersigned from Bombay, Mr. HENRY O'CONNOR, Assistant Engineer, is authorized to sign for the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited.

Engineer and Manager.

Bombay, 24th December, 1884.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MOOLTAN.

IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE & SONS, INSOLVENTS.

THIS is to notify that 22nd January, 1885, has been FIXED for HEARING all objections to the petitions of the aforesaid insolvents. Given under my hand and the seal of this Court, this 16th day of December, 1884.

T. TROWARD,
District Judge.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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moveable Coach-box, with a bitten grey Arab horse, with a set of E harness.

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A few sets of nice English-made single and double HARNESS.

A shipment of bentwood, walnut and ebony CHAIRS and LADIES' ROCKERS by s.s. Madura.

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TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable BUNGALOW, known as the Mahableshwar, with a detached house, on Pedder-road, formerly the occupation of the late Mr. John Marriott, Advo General, and lately in the occupation of C.P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. For rent and other culars apply to

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TO BE L about six Marine-lines, o Rs. 15. For

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 24.

PRACTICALLY we have only two days' transactions to report upon as between the mails, Saturday having been virtually closed owing to the departure of Lord Ripon, whilst the Christmas holidays are from to-day to Friday both inclusive. The movements to notice are accordingly few and unimportant, with the exception perhaps of Cotton, which is Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per Candy higher, partly owing to strong advices from home and partly to unseasonable rains in the districts which render sellers very cautious about contracting forward. The injury to the crop will not be serious in the matter of quantity but Khandeish and Berar Cotton will show a considerable amount of stain and black leaf. Other articles of Export produce rule quiet, and Freights are virtually unchanged at 23s. 9d. for open charter up to the end of February and 25s. afterwards. Imports show no alterations worthy of special note. Money is unchanged and Sterling exchange remains at about last Thursday's level. Government Paper has been dull and declining and shares are in a number of instances weaker.

MONEY.—The last Bank of Bombay return showed a slight decrease in the Cash Balance, but not sufficient to exercise any influence on the general market, which so far as local surroundings go remains as easy as ever. The fact of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta, however, having raised their rates of discount yesterday one per cent. has a tendency to produce a firmer feeling here, and the low rates of discount which remain current are only for short loans. On Government Paper we quote 2 per cent., on Merchandise and Shares 4 to 6 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—With the exception of a slightly weaker feeling yesterday forenoon when 3 months' Credits were reported to have been done at 1s. 7 13-32d. and even to a small extent at 1s. 7⅜d., the market for Sterling has remained quiet at last mail day's rates, closing quotations yesterday being:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 1-16d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 31-32d.		„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7¼d.		„
Credits do.	do.	1s. 7 7-16d.	„
Francs Three	do.	205	„

At the biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday Rs. 25,10,000 in bills were placed at 1s. 7 1-32d., but in telegraphic transfers only one lac was done at 1s. 7 3-32d. These figures show an advance of 1-32d. and 1-16d. respectively on last Wednesday's biddings, but having already been discounted in the market are not likely to cause much if any change in the position when business re-opens on Saturday. But Silver remains at 49 9-16d. per oz. in London, but we have no advice yet of the week's shipments from home.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates remained unchanged at Rs. 99⅝ for Fours and Rs. 102½ for Fours-and-a-half until Monday, when weaker accounts from Calcutta induced considerable pressure to sell and Fours declined to Rs. 99¼. Yesterday the tone was still weak with more sellers than buyers and closing quotations were Rs. 99⅛ for Fours and Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—The general tone of the market has been dull, and any alterations in values have been downwards. *Spinning Mill* shares are dull owing to the continued upward tendency in the price of the raw material, and we quote a decline since last Thursday of Rs. 35 in Framjee Petits, Rs. 10 in Budneira, Manockjee Petit and National, Rs. 5 in Empress, Jewraz Balloo and Khutao Mackonjee, and Rs. 2½ in Dhurrumsey and Oriental. Other Companies although not actually quoted lower would only be saleable at a reduction. Press Companies are weaker the unseasonable rains being against the Cotton crop somewhat. Bombay, Prince of Wales and Volkart are Rs. 10, Mofussil Co. and New Indian Rs. 2½ lower. Port Canning Land Shares are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 327½. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. have declined Rs. 25 in old and Rs. 10 in new Shares. Bank of Bombays are quieter at Rs. 762½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The bazaar was practically closed for two days at the end of last week owing to the demonstrations connected with the departure of Lord Ripon, and neither from first nor second hands therefore has the extent of business passing been important. The position too is in no way altered, the firmness at home finding little if any response here where supplies with few exceptions are fully equal to requirements, and dealers accordingly willing sellers.

TWIST.—In imported yarns we have no change to notice. The market may be called quiet, but steady at previous rates. Local Yarns are also dull at As. 5 15-16 to As. 6½ for 20s. The China demand is quieter again.

METALS.—*Copper* is dull of sale at former prices say Rs. 37 to Rs. 37-8 per cwt. for Braziers. *Yellow Metal* is steady at about Rs. 30¼ for [illegible] [illegible] is firm, but unchanged.

[illegible] rather better, but as there is next to nothing on the way only a very limited business has been done. We quote for Coals on the way Rs. 17½, January shipment Rs. 16½, both for Cardiff and Newcastle descriptions. Bunder stocks are moving off slowly at Rs. 18¼ to Rs. 18½ per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The advanced quotations from New York induced a firmer tone in our market on Saturday, but being a holiday so far as the native dealers were concerned very little business resulted. Monday was almost a blank owing to heavy unseasonable rains, but yesterday with firmer accounts again from home and adverse reports regarding the crop from the districts, sellers held for and obtained an advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per Candy at which a fair business was done. The transactions since last mail day for export we should put at about 5,000 bales mainly new crop, made up chiefly of Omras at Rs. 195 up to Rs. 200 for Good, and Rs. 200 up to Rs. 204 for Fully Good, both ready and forward; Bengals at Rs. 156 to Rs. 160 for Good, and Rs. 165 to Rs. 168 for Fully Good; and Broach at Rs. 223 up to Rs. 226, for March delivery.

The *receipts* continue comparatively small and the late rains will stop supplies for about a week in Khandeish and the Berars. In those districts the fall has been heavy from 2 to 4 inches in two days' and considerable injury will be done to quality, and some also to quantity. Barsee and Bengals will also be damaged somewhat, but Broach and Dhollera will not be bent at all the plants there being too far back to feel the slight fall which took place. The quality of the Bengals coming forward shows a slight improvement, but is still a long way short of last season. Omras on the contrary have been unusually good in all respects, and it is a great pity the rains should have intervened to spoil a large portion of a crop which promised to make up in quality anything it lacked in quantity.

Current estimates of the crop are now decidedly under last year's total.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1884.	1883.	1882.
For six days	16,560	28,866	20,052
Since 1st January	1,530,039	1,579,992	1,548,120
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For six days	6,110	3,900	10,178
Since 1st January	1,217,974	1,296,368	1,454,148
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For six days	..	730	310
Since 1st January	106,361	48,617	50,567

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton (full-pressed) with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
[illegible] Fully Good	Rs. 197	— 4 27-32d.
[illegible] Good	„ 192	— 4¾d.
[illegible] F. G. F.	„ 190	— 4 15-32d.
[illegible] Fully Good	„ 195	— 4 13-16d.
[illegible] Good	„ 187	— 4⅝d.
[illegible] G. F.	„ 175	— 4 11-32d.
[illegible] January Delivery (NL)	„ 175	— 4 11-32d.
[illegible] Good do. do.	„ 166	— 4⅛d.
[illegible] do. do.	„ 1 9	— 3 31-32d.
[illegible] March do.	„ 200	— 4 15-16d.
[illegible] do. do.	„ 205	— 5 1-16d.
[illegible] do. do.	„ 226	— 5 9-16d.
[illegible] April do.	„ 200	— 4 31-32d.

[illegible] full supplies from up-country [illegible] for the new crop owing to the [illegible] have receded As. 4 to As. 8 per [illegible] rules exceedingly dull. We [illegible] Pessy Rs. 23½ to Rs. 24, [illegible] Laskari Rs. 19 to Rs. 19½, per Candy. The receipts

	1884.	1883.	1882.
[illegible]	[illegible]	84,530	101,837
[illegible]	[illegible]	10,329,443	7,523,311

[illegible] on a fair average [illegible] the price for old [illegible] Rs. 6-3 per cwt. [illegible] also As. 1½ per [illegible] crop prospects [illegible] following com-

		1883.	1882
[illegible]	[illegible]	164	15,284
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,005,305

[illegible] changed in [illegible] Rs. 6-6 [illegible] Yellow [illegible] the [illegible] ions [illegible] te

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	925
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,260
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	330
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	650
Breel's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	195
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	585
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	100	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press	1,000	125	125	41½	265
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	930xd
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,400
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,850
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	450
Khamgaon Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 10	515
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	305
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	147½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	407½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	205
Prince of W. Press	600	500	500	100	630
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	..	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	601
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	825

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 18½	535
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	116
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	490
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	735
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	..	475
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	..	35
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
BudneiraMf'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	230
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	160
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	790
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	370
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs.37½	775
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	500	25	645
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	350
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Hinganghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	..	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,225
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	Rs. 20	515
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	768	1,000	1,000	..	815
James Greaves Mills	100	500	400	..	455
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	Rs. 40	590
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,170
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	850
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	137
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	3,075
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	220
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,440
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	680
NalgaumCottonCleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	132½
New Great Eastern	1,600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	990
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 21	527½
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 10	235
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6¼	235
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,250	500	500	..	180
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	820
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	700
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,435
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	427½
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	[illegible]
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	20

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	160
Badham,Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	212
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	102
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	580
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,280	100	100	Rs. 6	106 99
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	375	4,800
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	75	875
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	10 n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	..
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	70
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	..	130
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	12
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	5	5	..	5
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	500	500	300	36	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. s.	324
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	323
MechanicsBuildingCo	1,000	50	50	1¼	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2¼	55 & 65
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	100
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,435
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 8	93
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,200
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western India [illegible]	1,000	125	75	...	110

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-7
Carolas	„	235
Mexican Dollars	„	223
Five-Franc Pieces	„	240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	„	106-7
Gold Leaf	„	19-13
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„	19-15
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„	19-14
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„	19-13
Pekin Gold Bars	„	19-6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Alvah, 1,511 tons, Captain John S. Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shield (19th Nov.), with a cargo of 2,600 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Olympia, 1,691 tons, Captain E. R. Care, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant, from Cardiff (20th Nov.), brought a cargo of 2,939 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Teviot, 1,349 tons, Captain W. C. Nisbet, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from London (8th Nov.), via Kurrachee, brought a general cargo and 493 packages gunpowder. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,948 tons, Captain W. Starratt, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Dadabhoy Maneckjee Setna, Mr. Pestonjee Kawasjee Vakeel, Mr. Dady D. Ghandy, Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, Mr. Limjee N. Banajee, and one deck.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
24	Alvah (s)	Young	Shield, Nov. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Bhownuggur (s) Iran (s) Sir Lancelot	Nacoda Nacoda McDonald	Bhownuggur. Bhownuggur. Calcutta.

The steamer Nerbudda, Starratt, to Coast and Calcutta, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Hydaspes, to China, &c.
Steamer Teviot, to Havre.
Ship Loanda, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
19	Vanadis (s)	Lagerberg	Singapore, Dec. 3.
	Killean	Mackinnon	Cardiff, Sept. 3.
	Palawan	Alleyne	Cardiff, Sept. 8.
20	Hesperia (s)	Lindgulster	Liverpool, Nov. 13.
	British Yeoman	White	Liverpool, Aug. 28.
	San Joaquin	Drinkwater	New York, Aug. 16.
	Fransz	Westman	Natal, Nov. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 19.—Steamers Sirsa, City of Cambridge, Clan Macpherson, Atholl and Kilwa. [illegible] Arratoon Apcar [illegible] Dec. 20.—Steamers Calcutta, Maharani, [illegible] and Branklow.

DAILY IMPORTS—DECEMBER 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—16 casks brass wire, Wallace and Co; 85 cases copper sheets, Purshotum Sajun; 12 cases silvered plate glass, Khoja [illegible] Sons; 20 casks paints, Pestonjee [illegible]
Nowrojee Arthur s—13 cases plate glass, Esmaljee Tajbhoy.
Clan MacArthur s—17 casks brass wire, Wallace and Co; 4 [illegible] aniline dye, Dhunjee Narron; 32 packages earthenware, Jaffer Somjee; 135 cases copper sheets, Ritchie Steuart and Co.
Merton Hall [illegible]

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—55 cases oilmanstores and 10 cases codliver oil, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co; 17 packages provisions &c., John Fleming and Co.
Peshawur s—3 cases soap, T. Abdulally.
Victoria s—113 packages papers, S. A. S. Dawood.
Hydaspes s—40 boxes silver bars (Rs. 125,000), David Sassoon and Co; 40 boxes silver bars (Rs. 120,000), the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

FROM GENOA.

Giava s—9 cases envelopes, F. Muraglia and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Herat s—5,000 boxes kerosine oil, Volkart Brothers.
Victoria s—12 packages clocks, Mahamed Adumjee.
Arago s—5,000 boxes kerosine oil, Tharia Topun.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 23rd December, 1884.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·888
Temperature of the Air	73·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·0
Dew Point	67·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·803
Extent of cloud (the whole sky clouded [illegible])	1·6
Maximum temperature [illegible] road at 6 [illegible]	[illegible]5
Minimum [illegible] at 10 [illegible]	[illegible]
General Dir[illegible]	

[illegible]

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 25.

The annual prize meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association for the season 1884-85 will be held at Coorla and Poona, commencing on January 16th and ending on January 24th. Rules and prospectus will shortly be published.

At a Regimental Committee meeting held at headquarters on the 10th Dec., it was decided to hold a field day in the neighbourhood of Bhandoop on Monday next, the 29th inst. Special arrangements for refreshments will be made by Qr.-mr. Soundy, and the Adjutant will arrange about the trains.

The following scheme of the proposed manœuvres is published for information:—Half the force that turns out on the morning of the 29th will be dropped at Ghat Cooper, the remainder proceeding on to Bhandoop. The force at Bhandoop will take up a defensive position, throwing out an outpost to give warning of the advance of the force from Ghat Cooper. The force from Ghat Cooper is supposed to have marched out from Bombay at 2 a.m. to check the enemy known to be encamped at Bhandoop and meditating an attack on Bombay.

There will be no parades during this week on account of the Christmas holidays.

A special train will start from Boree-bunder station, at 6 a.m., (Bombay time), on Monday morning, 29th inst., for the purpose of conveying the Bombay Volunteers to Bhandoop. The return train will leave Bhandoop at 1-26, (Bombay time.) All ball ammunition must be removed from the pouches. Volunteers should be at Boree-bunder station not later than 5-30 a.m., and at Byculla station at 5-45 a.m., (Bombay time.)

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to companies as follows, viz.:—Volunteer G. Pringle to E Company and Cadet E. J. Tobin to K. Company

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

1st Cavalry—Lieut F Oswald, Sqdn Officer and Offg Adjt, to be Sqdn Officer and Adjt, vice Capt G Adye, who vacates on promotion.

Nagpore Vol R C—Lieut Sir R A W Colleton, Bart, Royal Welsh Fusiliers to be Adjt.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Maj R F Lewis, R A, Instr-Genl of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, (p a.) for 1 year and 13 days.

Sub-Cond J Shaw, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, M W D (m c) for 1 year.

Sub-Cond W Anderson, Office of the Adjt-Genl in India, (m c) for 1 year.

Maj-Genl J L Nation, CB, BSC, is permitted to reside in Europe.

Assam Valley Administrative Battalion.—Capt F C N Goldney, BSC, Wing Officer, 43rd Ben Infy, to be Adjt, with effect from the 1st Jan 1885.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

To be Asst Engrs, 1st grade.—Depy Asst Commy and Hony Lieut J H Quilter, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, 14th June 1883, and Depy Asst Commy and Hony Lieut R Chalmers, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, 17th May 1884.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Supdg Engrs, from the dates specified:—

Mr T H Wicken, Supdg Engr, Class III (special) to be Supdg Engr, Class II—16th Oct 1884, temporary.

Mr J C Vertannes, Supdg Engr Class II, to be Supdg Engr, Class I, 16th Oct 1884, temporary.

Maj W G Cumming, R E, Sudg Engr, Class III (special) to be Supdg Engr, Class II, 16th Oct 1884, temporary.

Mr F L Dibblee, Exec Engr, grade I to be Supdg Engr, Class III, 16th Oct 1884, temporary.

Mr H F White, Exec Engr, grade I, to be Supdg Engr, Class III, 1st Dec 1884, temporary.

Mr W B Carter, Exec Engr, 1st grade, State Railway, has been granted leave for 6 months on medical certificate, in further extension of the leave granted in P W D. 20th June 1884.

Maj J W Otley, RE, Supdg Eng, 3rd class, temporary, Punjab, is appointed to Supdg Engr, 3rd class, special from 15th Dec 1884.

This cancels P W D Notification No 291, dated 9th Dec 1884.

Mr Walter Giles, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, appointed by the Secy of State for India in Council from the Royal Indian Engr College, having gone through his practical training in England, is posted to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Dir-Genl of Railways.

Mr S P H Dyson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, N W P and Oudh, is transferred to State Railways and his services placed at the disposal of the Dir-Genl of Railways.

Mr C Fouracres, candidate, Superior Rev Estabt of State Railways, Loco Dept is transferred temporarily, from the 24th Aug to 31st Dec 1884, from estabt under the Govt of Bengal to that under the Dir-Genl of Railways.

Mr J H Handley, Asst Engr, 1st grade Hyderabad is transferred temporarily to State Railways, and his services placed at the Disposal of the Dir-Genl of Railways.

Mr C F McLeod, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, British Burma, is promoted to Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from 16th July 1884.

The Secy of State having sanctioned the construction of a line of railway between Sitarampore Station, East Indian Railway, and Nandgan Station, Nagpur-Chhattisgrah Railway, H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to place the work under the Dir-Genl of Railways, and to nominate Mr A C [illegible] Supdg Engr, 1st grade, sub tem, as the [illegible] The project will be called the Nagpur-Bengal State Railway. The location of the permanent head-quarters of the line will be notified hereafter.

The undermentioned officers of the Railway Branch are transferred from the Estabt under the Govt of Madras to that under the Dir-Genl of Railways:—Mr A C Cregeen, Supdg Engr, 1st grade, sub protem; Mr W B Taylor, Exec Engr, 2nd grade; Mr E H Stone, Exec Engr, 3rd grade; Mr E Baker, Asst Engr, 1st Grade; Mr E F Gordon, Asst Engr, 1st grade; and Mr A T Chiodetti, Asst Engr, 3rd grade.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr F G Maclean, a Supdt of the 4th grade, is allowed furlough for 1 year, from the 12th Dec 1884.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following officiating promotions in the Indian Telegraph Dept, from the dates and for the periods specified:—Mr W N Toulmin, Supdt, 3rd grade, to be Supdt, 2nd grade, 22nd Sept to 18th Nov 1884, inclusive; Mr F G Maclean, Supt, 4th grade, to be Supdt, 2nd grade, 22nd Sept to 26 Nov 1884, inclusive; Mr C P Landon, Supdt 4th grade, to be Supdt, 3rd grade, 1st Oct. to 18th Nov 1884, inclusive; and Mr W B Melville, Asst Supdt, 1st grade, to be Supdt 4th grade, 22nd Sept to 8 Nov 1884, inclusive.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr F E Warde is re-appointed an Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, Survey of India, from 13th Nov 1884 to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. A D'Souza, who has been appointed an Asst Supt, 2nd grade, dated 11th Nov 1884, to the Govt of India in the Rev and Agri Dept is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade Asst Supdts, from the 1st Oct 1884.

The following promotions are made from the 1st Oct 1884, vice Mr A D'Souza, promoted as Asst Supt, 2nd grade, and Mr E S P Atkinson, Surveyor, 3rd grade, seconded:—

Mr W J O'Sullivan, Surveyor, 4th grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd grade.; Mr J Bond, Offg Surveyor, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.; Mr J Newland, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th grade; Mr P White, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be Asst Surveyor, 1st grade.; Mr. R W Senior, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade.

The following promotion is made with effect from the 28th Nov 1884, vice Mr G R Copping, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, deceased:—Mr W H D Ewing, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

Depy Commy and Hony, Lieut C Atkinson, Asst Engr, is posted to the Quetta Div. He joined the Div on the afternoon of the 8th Nov 1884.

Lieut E H Hemming, RE, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, reported his arrival in the Sibi Div on the forenoon of the 22nd Nov.

Mr W Siddons, Insp and Personal Asst to Commr Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed Asst Commr and Personal Asst to Commr, from 21st Nov 1884.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extraction.

MR. C. A. GRA[illegible]
SURGEO[illegible]

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

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SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
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Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano......Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square ..... 36 „ or „ 82
Semi-grand, on three legs .. 66 „ or „ 1,37
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTHS.

DENNYS—December 17, at Simla, the wife of Edward A. Dennys, Examiner of Accounts, P. W. D., of a son.

GILDER—December 10, at 3, Baley Road, Allahabad, the wife of Rev. G. K. Gilder, Methodist Episcopal Church, of a daughter.

HERVEY.—December 17, at Edwardesabad, the wife of Major H. D. Hervey, 1st Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.

KEEN—December 19, at Jhelum, the wife of Colonel F. J. Keen, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

McCARTHY—GOULD—December 20, at the Memorial Church, Cawnpore, on Saturday, by the Revd. V. W. Kinsman, George Alexander McCarthy, Lieutenant, 39th Bengal Infantry, to Annie Evelyn, daughter of the late H. J. Gould, Esq., Devon.

DEATHS.

FRASER.—December 13, at Deyrah Dhoon Mr. Charles Fraser, only surviving son of the late William Fraser, Bengal Civil Service, formerly Resident at Delhi.

TURNER—December 19, at Meerut, of convulsions, Robert Arthur Fisher Turner, third son of Alweyne Turner, Barrister-at-Law, aged 2 months and 19 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1884.

[illegible] that the Melbourne rumour that Germany had [illegible] Ireland, the Admiralty Islands, and a portion of the north coast of New Guinea, was literally correct. The news has been officially confirmed in Berlin. It is doubtful if this high-handed manifestation of the German Chancellor's resolve to secure for himself a handful of raisins from the world-pudding, can be excused or palliated as a reprisal for the annexation of the southern coast of Guinea and the adjacent islands by Lord Derby, at the urgent recommendation of the Australian colonies. For the justification put forward by Queensland for moving in the New Guinea business originally, was a rumour that Prince Bismarck had fixed a covetous eye upon the island, and had intended to annex it at his earliest convenience. That rumour cannot now be regarded as wholly unfounded. It seems a pity, when it was deemed worth while to establish a protectorate to keep the Germans off the southern coast of New Guinea, that the operation was not pushed to its natural conclusion, so that our Teutonic cousins might have been warned off the northern coast also. It would never have been imagined even five years ago that, with a fleet far less formidable than that of France or even of Italy, Germany could venture into Australian seas, and possess herself of territory which France did not dare to take. It was then thought rather an act of presumption that France should continue to hold New Caledonia. Yet no one will now seriously expect that even a protest will be drawn up at the Foreign Office. What Germany has so cavalierly declared to be her own, regardless of the vexation of those into whose secluded neighbourhood she thrust herself, will be left in her quiet possession. The formal protest contemplated by some of the Australian Colonies will, if transmitted by Lord Derby, be countered by one of the Chancellor's ironical brutalities. A summary ejectment, effected by a couple of British gun-boats, would involve complications nearer home which would far exceed in gravity any inconvenience we are likely to undergo at present from German expansion in the vicinity of our Australian dependencies. It is not a matter in which we are called upon to act precipitately. We must keep our eyes open, and watch the progress of events.

We now see what comes of the tidings of great joy—the establishment of a close alliance between Germany and Austria—which filled the farseeing mind of Lord Salisbury with a transport of pleasure. That combination formed the first stage in the slow but certain progress of Germany to the hegemony of Europe. The alliance was felt to be so irresistible, that the very idea of resisting it could no longer be entertained by any prudent Continental Government. Italy and Russia in their turn grouped themselves with Germany and Austria; Spain showed an inclination to do the same; and there was nothing left for France but to put by her hopes of recovering Alsace and Lorraine, and go over boldly to the stronger side. The first result is that France has *carte blanche* to do what she pleases beyond the seas. It is evident that there is a further understanding that France is to regard with benevolence the efforts of Germany to establish colonies in West Africa and Oceania. Prince Bismarck has accomplished without much fuss or noise one of the most skilful strokes of policy which even he has ever conceived. His diplomacy has utilised the prestige of all the maritime nations of the Continent, to sustain him in a course which if attempted by Germany alone, or by France alone, would not be likely to succeed. Whether the proportions which the Chinese seem prepared to give their resistance to French aggrandisement in the Far East will find sufficient occupation for M. Ferry's energies events will show. If the Chinese Government yields and sues for peace, we may expect that France will cap [illegible] latest German achievement by one equally [illegible]. The Sultan of Morocco may [illegible] in his imperial [illegible] not credited by their neighbours [illegible] for travelling in foreign parts, [illegible] Frenchmen, many of [illegible] taken with the desire [illegible] the inner recesses of [illegible] of these inquiring Gauls has in a very short space of time contrived to get over some three thousand five hundred kilometres of ground in the Sultan's territories. This means a book, in which, according to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* just to hand, he will describe the marvellous fertility locked up in the Moroccan Atlas. The territory in question only needs to be civilised, and placed under prefects, with tricolor scarves, to become a paradise, within a few hours' rail and boat from Paris. This extension of French influence would compensate M. Ferry for Prince Bismarck's wholesale acquisitions over against Australia.

We are not informed of the limits—if indeed the great Chancellor condescends to put any limits—to the German annexation in New Guinea. The islands to the north-east of New Guinea which have been appropriated are of very considerable extent. New Britain, the nearest to New Guinea, consists of a group of islands two of which are of considerable extent. The principal one is three hundred miles in length, and has an area of twelve thousand square miles. The land along the coast is level and fertile. The interior is mountainous, volcanoes existing in the north. There is plenty of wood in the island, and most of the usual tropical products are to be found there. The inhabitants, who are of negro stock, are vigorous, and more civilised than their neighbours, with a religious system, and temples and idols. New Ireland is a long narrow island lying on the north-east of New Britain, from which it is separated by St. George's Channel, as New Britain is separated from New Guinea by Dampier's Straits. The length of this island is two hundred miles, with an average breadth of twelve miles. There are hills in the interior, rising to a height of two thousand feet, covered with forests of areca-palm. The Admiralty Islands are a group north-westward of the other two. They are forty in number, the largest being some fifty miles long. The inhabitants are negroids. What particular use the Germans hope to make of these islands, situated as they are within some two degrees of the Equator, we have yet to learn. The climate will be too hot to permit of their being colonised by Europeans. There is no German settlement with a temperate climate like that of Australia, which could turn them to account as a sort of kitchen garden, and market for native labour, as will doubtless be the fate of the southern half of New Guinea.

It will require some vigilance to ascertain betimes whether there is any after-thought in the remarkable annexations which have just been effected. The acquisition of some 30,000 square miles of waste territory in the hottest part of the tropics, would not of itself justify the establishment of a Colonial Office at Berlin with a carefully selected staff of officials. It will be impossible to divert to New Britain or New Ireland the stream of German emigration for which there is a strong desire to provide territory under the German flag. In the three years 1881-83 six hundred and fifty thousand Germans left the Fatherland. This drain has created great anxiety throughout Germany, and it is to the desire to retain those whom she now loses that the agitation for colonial enterprise owes its origin. The large number of three millions and a half of emigrants have left Germany since the year 1820, and they have been absorbed into the mixed population of the United States, where they are wholly lost to their native land. This is a source of much political and sentimental regret throughout Germany. Prince Bismarck, with his characteristic prudence, has declared that he has no desire to burthen Germany with colonies in the English or French meaning of the word; that he only seeks to protect German enterprise where trading houses have been established at points not claimed by any other Power. How this modest and reassuring declaration can be interpreted we see from the wholesale annexations just accomplished. We must not imagine that the declaration in question is incapable of further expansion, if the opportunity should present itself. There can be little doubt that what has just taken place will create a profound sensation in Australia. It opens new vistas of possible trouble and grave political dangers.

* * *

[illegible]

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ALTHOUGH the last of its shores was not seen until forty-eight hours later, Lord and Lady Ripon took their real farewell of the people of India on Saturday evening in that wonderfully surpassing demonstration on land and sea which Bombay afforded. Indeed, the subsequent visit of their Excellencies to the Portuguese territory served rather to emphasise the enthusiasm which had just been left behind, and to deepen by the contrast the wonderfully moving impressions left upon the mind by their farewell journey through British India. The I. G. S. Clive quitted the mouth of the river Mandavi on Monday evening, with the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon and their suite on board, without in any respect having disturbed the profound quietude of the towns of Old and New Goa during their stay. Seven days previously, they had started from Calcutta with every manifestation of goodwill that crowded streets and densely packed railway stations could afford. Out-of-the-way villages *en route* had sent their white-robed residents to the nearest point to cheer the passing train, and on each side the line where "the folk were busy on the teeming land" shouts of farewell greeted its occupants. The last glimpse of the surroundings of the City of Palaces presented a scene of luxurious tropical beauty such as cannot be matched away from the valley of the Ganges. Forests of green and feathery palms, stretches of majestic river scenery, and wide expanses of low-lying water verdant with masses of aquatic growths and ever blossoming with the lotos and the lily, made a setting surpassingly lovely for the hundred and one outbursts of public feeling which were displayed. Widely different in its character, and of a still grander beauty, was the spectacle witnessed in the harbour of Bombay as the departing Viceroy quitted the island. The aspect of that departure from the shore has already been sufficiently dwelt upon, but those aboard the Clive, if they missed the massing of the thousands in the streets, found some compensation where they were. As the guns bespoke the presence of Lord and Lady Ripon at the Apollo-bunder, booming forth above all the wild cheering borne to us across the placid water, the yards of the Euryalus and the Clive were manned in gallant style. A few moments later and the Government launch emerged from the lane of native boats, where the native musicians were screaming their maddest and merriest, and made for the flagship, just passing round the great white hull, and then returning to the Clive. This *détour* had enabled a score of private launches to assemble near the spot, and as Lord and Lady Ripon stepped on to the gangway, they received a deafening salute from the little craft who whistled in unison. Cheer after cheer followed from the armada of bunder boats which had now crept up. But the Clive was already under weigh, and the surrounding craft turned their heads homeward with one accord. Darkness came on with such rapidity that in a moment all the outlines on the shore became of pitchy blackness. The bungalows on Colaba Point, the Memorial Church, the great square cotton presses bordering the Green, the University Hall and Tower, and the massy structures in the Fort stood out like silhouettes against the dazzling glory of the western sky. Here and there masses of tiny twinkling lights were all that showed of the illuminations throughout the island. The people lining the wharves and bunders were completely blotted out as the vessel stood out of the harbour, and the Euryalus was only dimly visible as in passing there came from her deck renewed rounds of cheering and the strains of "Home, Sweet Home." A coasting steamer decked with flags and crowded with passengers steamed side by side with the Clive for a few miles and then the lights of the harbour, the huge flashing lantern from the Sunk Rock, and the steadily burning lamp from the Kennery Island alone remained to point out the position of the city of Bombay.

A very short experience was necessary to prove the wisdom of the selection of the Clive in which to make the journey to Europe. No better choice could well have been made. The Clive, the finest vessel of the Indian Marine, combines the luxury of the great ocean-going steamers with the perfect discipline of a Government ship. She is a new vessel, and is therefore provided with the most perfected of equipments; her appearance is the quintessence of cleanliness, her crew appear a fine set of men, smart in themselves and thoroughly well-drilled, and she is officered, under Captain Powell, in a manner that would do credit to any service. [illegible] as the fleet at their disposal may be, the Marine might well have occasion to be proud of [illegible] includes such vessels as the Clive. Running [illegible] the coast at the rate of about [illegible] hour, she was brought to anchor off [illegible] o'clock on Sunday afternoon, after a run of nearly twenty-two hours. He[illegible] ready been [illegible] Portuguese [illegible] on board by [illegible] score of oarsmen [illegible] caps, the front of [illegible] silver badge. The dep[illegible] Marie, Secy. to the Governor [illegible] India, Colonel D'Astana, M. de [illegible] M. de Vias, Captain of the Port, [illegible] de Ferria. These dignitaries w[illegible] Lord Ripon on the quarter-deck, a[illegible] introduced by his lordship to th[illegible] of Ripon. Mr. Oliver, the British Po[illegible] at Goa, and Captain Hewett, of the [illegible] were also received at the same moment. [illegible] cipation of the visit, the May Frere had been ta[illegible] up the stream as far as Old Goa, and the late Viceroy determining to sleep on board the paddle steamer that night, left in the launch in company with the Rev. Father Kerr and Mr. J. H. Pollen. Before daybreak on Monday morning the Marchioness of Ripon and the remainder of the party followed, making the journey in the steam pinnace belonging to the Clive. With her ladyship were Mr. H. W. Primrose, Captain Rochfort, Lieut. St. Quintin, Colonel and Mrs. Haliowes, Captain and Mrs. Hext. From the bar at the mouth of the river to the ancient capital on its left bank occupied about an hour and a half. Saddening as it is to contemplate, the river scenery on both banks is beautiful as the mind of the painter could conceive. The broad stream flows, as it were, through a forest of cocoanut palms, their columnar trunks lifting aloft a vast billowy expanse of deep green foliage wherever the eye ranges. A pleasantly undulating country is that which remains in India the chief remnant of the mighty Lusitanian Empire. But once past the settlement of Panjim or New Goa the prevailing decay strikes the visitor with a growing melancholy, which is altogether overburdening when one stands amid the almost abandoned ruins of the ecclesiastical metropolis. On every eminence along the river's course an ecclesiastical or charitable institution seems to have had its site. In the days of Goa's splendour colleges, churches, monasteries, convents, and hospitals covered the hillsides, where the cocos now hides their ruins under its umbrageous plantations. In the arsenal daylight can be seen through the gaps in its walls and windows from one end to the other. Lord Ripon landed at a decayed bunder that has replaced the stately quays on which at one time half the commerce of East and West was exchanged. The event was signalised by the appearance of a small band of musicians and of a guard of honour. The European battalion which [illegible] was remind Goa of its former military splendour [illegible] absent on duty in Africa, and the [illegible] Goanese who paraded were ignorant of the [illegible] elements of drill. Carriages had been [illegible] provided for the party, but the roads are so ill-[illegible], and twist so much among the story foundations of buildings whose superstructure has long since crumbled into dust, that to pick one's way on foot was the less dangerous. The jungle runs right up to the massive masonry walls of the great churches, and save for the cocoanut cultivators and toddy drawers whose huts are occasionally encountered, no soul would seem regularly to tread the maze of grass-grown thoroughfares which separate one sacred edifice from another. No contrast with the crowded cities through which Lord Ripon had recently passed could be more striking than was afforded by the utter abandonment of Golden Goa. No plague-stricken spot could be more solitary, no city of the dead more desolate. By means of the causeway which connects Old and New Goa, a few native Christians had walked to the high mass which Lord Ripon attended in the church of Bom Jesus. But priests, musicians, and worshippers assembled at the gorgeous shrine could not have numbered in tens as many as the enormous building would have accommodated thousands. The Archbishop of Goa, who was to officiate, arrived in a palanquin of antique shape, and was received by a little group of residents and officials, who kissed his hands as his grace passed through their midst, and then marched in his rear to where Lord Ripon, Lady Ripon, and the party of visitors had assembled. In every direction the most splendid altars had been erected, but with the exception of that at which the worship was conducted their beautiful golden moulding was tarnished and mouldering, while the [illegible] Italian ornamentation of the pulpit and [illegible] church furnishings, having still more suffered from the effects of age, betrayed a lamentable tawdriness. Around the altar were suspended scores of votive offerings, many of them of the costliest character, significant of the numerous pilgrimages made to the famed shrine of St. Francis Xavier and the object of the pilgrims. At the conclusion of the mass, the Archbishop escorted Lord and Lady Ripon over the ancient church, showing them, among other things, its costly collection of richly embroidered vestments, the thousand precious relics in possession of the priests, and the magnificent mausoleum of the great Apostle of the Indies. This imposing monument is situated near the grand altar, and the chamber is filled by the sculptured marbles, the splendid bronzes, in which are illustrated in *alto relievo* various incidents in [illegible] surmounting all, [illegible] casket which [illegible] the remains of the great mission[illegible] guarded by marble cherubim. Passi[illegible] church to the Cathedral opposite, [illegible] St. Catherine by Albuquerque, and [illegible] founded nearly four centuries ago, Lo[illegible] saw the daily service proceeding in [illegible] of the gorgeous golden reredos, with [illegible] a worshipper beneath the majestic roof, not unworthy of comparison with some of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the world. A richly stored museum of gold and silver vessels, and of vestments embroidered with precious thread, was one of the adjoining apartments, and having exhibited its wonders to Lord Ripon, the Archbishop bade his lordship adieu. With an inspection of another of the old chapels, Lord Ripon brought his visit to a close, returning to the May Frere for breakfast. During the stay the Governor-General of Portugese India sent to Lord Ripon an expression of regret that the serious illness of his wife prevented his personal attendance. A proclamation in Portuguese was also circulated, of which the following is a translation:—

GREETING.

To His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, ex-Viceroy of British India.

Your Excellency,—The people of this State, feeling the most intense pleasure with the honoured visit of one deserving well of mankind, congratulate him in the distinguished person of your Excellency with the sincerest enthusiasm. During the last five years in which your Excellency has ruled the destinies of the people, our neighbours, and subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India, there was not a single political measure adopted by your Excellency which did not elicit our highest admiration. The most improved administrative tactics, allied to principles eminently liberal, were evident in every official document emanating from the robust intelligence and the most elevated humanitarian sentiments which enoble the person of your Excellency, marking in the history a golden page for the admiration of future statesmen. Your Excellency, the apostle of enlightened ideas, could comprehend the just aspirations of a people who in regard to their civil and moral capacity, as also in their intellectual merits, have nothing to envy in the culture of Europe. The administrative, economical, political, and bureaucratic proficiency of your Excellency has a just acknowledgment and well-deserved praise in the heart of every inhabitant of India.

The political prerogatives for a long time grudged to the incontestable merits of the sons of India; the capricious and egoistic war with which your Excellency had to struggle in combating the ideas of some short-sighted politicians, your own countrymen; and above all, the constant and untiring endeavour which your Excellency had to employ to convince your political adversaries of their error, and the victory, though partial, obtained by your Excellency in the most important question of the Ilbert Bill, attracting to yourself the abundant and everlasting sympathies of the people of India—have won for your Excellency the noblest feeling of humanity, that of gratitude, now indelibly engraved in the hearts of these peoples. We, the inhabitants of Portuguese India, whose interests are interwoven with those of our brethren of British India—who regard the thousand steps taken by your Excellency in the way of progress as forerunners of our future political regeneration, because we still entertain an implicit confidence in the cause of justice and equity which adorn our august Sovereign—approach this day most respectfully to offer to your Excellency our sincere congratulation and prayers for your constant prosperity.

In your return home may your Excellency have a safe voyage. Long [illegible] Excellency the Marquis of Ripon! Long li[illegible]ble ex-Governor-General of the Indo-British [illegible] Long live the eminent statesman!

New Goa, De[illegible]

After breakfa[illegible] re proceeded down the river and [illegible] the bay. Having transferred to t[illegible] nd Lady Ripon and their suite, the [illegible] the bay about five o'clock, hoist[illegible] ing signals "Good bye; A ple[illegible] which the answer came at once [illegible] ssel, "Thank you." The Clive [illegible] and Suez, afterwards passi[illegible] al to Alexandria, where she p[illegible] Lady Ripon, who travel thro[illegible] l, and disembark at Marseilles.

TELEG[illegible] [illegible]ATHER REPORT.

CALCU[illegible] the barometer has risen over b[illegible] of the country, [illegible] only e[illegible] pressure being at Assam. Burm[illegible] al [illegible] The highest pressu[illegible] on [illegible] Punjab, while the [illegible] the greatest [illegible] Karwar. The [illegible] from Upper India [illegible] red and be[illegible] elsewhere [illegible] north-easterly [illegible] India yester[illegible] in parts [illegible] at Hazari[illegible] The sky has [illegible] tions is n[illegible] changes [illegible] Amraoti

[illegible] fu[illegible] worl[illegible] W[illegible] peop[illegible] Ripon [illegible] wherever [illegible] on his re[illegible] to Calcutta. The whole of the [illegible] India, it seems, down to the most south[illegible] of the peninsula, express one unanimous sentiment of regret at His Excellency's departure and of "the love, gratitude, and enthusiastic devotion which Lord Ripon has inspired in the minds of the people of India." It is a subject of conjecture what effect these marvellous demonstrations from one end of India to the other can have on the minds of the native princes and rulers of India. The unexpected always occurs, and in this instance the European population in India have been quite taken by surprise; so much so that the representative of the services at Allahabad has been quite upset in his calculations, anticipating no such result of Lord Ripon's rule, and is at a loss to know what to do. If this is the case with those who have special opportunities of observing the course of events and of foreseeing what may take place, the astonishment of native princes and rulers must be very much greater. In Kashmere, for instance, the [illegible] when they become, as they assuredly will, aware of the earnest feelings and general enthusiasm of the people of India, will probably be amused [illegible] of the peculiar event, but can hardly [illegible] is sure impressed with the great fact th[illegible] the people, when really the object [illegible] merits. Can to meet with the reward in this course? If, they be in of experiment, they will see what good may follow wise and just measures of reform in their own State, and they will experience the pleasure of obtaining their reward in the heartfelt expressions of gratitude of the poor Kashmeris.

It would be wrong to suppose that the Kashmere Government has, since the family of Golab Sing has been on the throne, always displayed immovable obstinacy in all matters having a connection with the welfare of the country. The history of the administration of the Kashmere State, ever since the British Government has been closely connected with this part of India, shows a considerable retrograde movement soon after the last Sikh war, but at the same time changes were made at the instigation of the Paramount Power which have had effect since, and have been modified recently, showing that we may live in hopes of better times as the march of events in the neighbourhood of the Kashmere State continues in the same steady and resistless manner that is the special characteristic of modern days. Rather more than twenty years ago some virulent attacks were made, on the Kashmere Government principally in the Lahore paper of that period, since defunct, and a Calcutta paper. In this latter journal, some time 1864, in the following remarks were published:—"If the British public were told of a country whence their trade is barred by prohibitory imports and dishonouring restrictions of time and place, their first thought would be of China and Japan. But China and Japan have now opened to English enterprise. If it were further explained that the country in question not only kept its own trade from us, but cut us off from the commerce of a continent, a rich mart for our produce and a fertile field for the supply of our wants, such things could scarcely be believed of a feudatory of our own, lately the petty chieftain of Jammu, now through our ill-requited liberality, the Maharajah of Kashmere. . . . He is the representative and source of a policy not merely of protection, but of prohibition, not only of political but of personal slavery. And this policy is upheld by British bayonets, supported by the apostles of commercial and social freedom." These remarks receive some confirmation from a report made to the Punjab Government in 1863, in which, referring to the frontier of Thibet, the Deputy Commissioner of the hill district of Kangra wrote:—"The influence of the Maharajah of Kashmere, partly from old-established commercial intercourse and partly from his generally having an imposing military force on the frontier, has succeeded in establishing two great monopolies, the monopoly of shawls held by the Maharajah and the monopoly of shawl-wool held by the Thibetans, and [illegible] play into each other's hands. But [illegible] only the Maharajah endeavour to [illegible] wool of Cha[illegible] (Thibet), [illegible]

[illegible] have [illegible] improve[illegible] transit dutie[illegible] Rs. 150 on every [illegible] different sorts from [illegible] goods from 15 to 25 p[illegible] articles similarly, practically [illegible] altogether. By the new tari[illegible] duty on these articles was [illegible] cent. and generally to Rs. 12-8 [illegible] there is no transit duty allow[illegible] through Kashmere to Ladakh or Y[illegible] of exclusiveness which seems to [illegible] ing to the minds of Eastern rulers [illegible] their policy, and creeps out [illegible] I shall be able to make reference [illegible] sion, I hope, to the existing tariff.

Our Resident, Colonel Sir O. St. John [illegible] Srinuggur on the 9th instant; he has changed [illegible] route and returns by way of Jammu, passing a [illegible] days in the Valley shooting [illegible] going over [illegible] Banibal pass. He will probably return [illegible] end of next March.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior, Capt. [illegible] Harris, will sail to-day for London with the European Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Fitzroy Bagott. | M[illegible] Warin[illegible]
Mrs Abercrombie & infant. | M[illegible] Hodgert.
Mr E T Roberts. | Mr [illegible]
Mrs Lyall and maid.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H B Soad. | Mr [illegible]cock.
Mr H C West | Mr [illegible] Symonds.
Major E H H Collen. | Mr H [illegible]

FOR VENICE.—Col Clifford.

THE following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Rosetta, Capt. G. W. Brady, sailing 2nd January:—

FOR LONDON.

Major and Mrs Blanshard, Mrs [illegible] M Hayes [illegible] and infant

By the s. s. Venetia, Capt. A. R. Daniell, [illegible] on 9th January.

FOR LONDON.—Lady Lyall and maid.
FOR SUEZ.—Mr and Mrs N. White.

By the s. s. Massilia, Capt. S. D. Shallard, [illegible] on 16th January.

FOR LONDON.

General and Mrs Blair. | Mr and Mr[illegible]
Miss Blair. | [illegible]

By the s. s. Sutlej, Capt A. H. John[illegible] 30th January:—

FOR LONDON.—Col [illegible]

By the s. s. Siam, sailing on [illegible]

FOR LONDON.—M[illegible]

By the s.s. Tasmania, sailing on [illegible]

FOR LON[illegible]

Capt H King | [illegible]
Mrs Welshman.

BOMBAY HERE[illegible]

THE *Bombay G*[illegible] evening contain[illegible] Hereditary Offi[illegible] matadars. The [illegible] objects and reaso[illegible] The provisions o[illegible] Act III. of 1874 are [illegible] matadari village wata[illegible] Act restricts the re[illegible] "representative wata[illegible] in their own right to [illegible] as heads of families whic[illegible] whereas it is admitted [illegible] matadar watans that [illegible] have the right of serv[illegible] their ancestors have act[illegible] Bill has, therefore, be[illegible] registered matadars [illegible] presentative watand[illegible] Under section 14 of t[illegible] will exercise the r[illegible] presentative wat[illegible] but the nomina[illegible] not unanimous[illegible] tion, the right [illegible] matadar wh[illegible] matadars are [illegible] of registere[illegible] number, faili[illegible] of the fam[illegible] will be r[illegible] if there [illegible] matadars [illegible] as officia[illegible] a majority [illegible] ing wh[illegible] with c[illegible] are two or more [illegible] patel's office is [illegible] msta. The Bill [illegible] the ter[illegible] deputie[illegible] tions fo[illegible] clearer [illegible] Act [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

EGRAMS.

FRENCH IN CHINA.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, DEC. 22.

[illegible] from Hongkong, of the 9th instant, [illegible] that shows little change in the [illegible] Formosa. The blockade is ineffective, [illegible]ntly evaded by British steamers carry[illegible] and troops for the Chinese. By this [illegible] money has been sent to the troops. [illegible]erable amount of mortality prevails [illegible] the French troops from sickness. [illegible] war party is strong in Pekin and ridicule [illegible] proposals.

[illegible] of one million sterling has been negotiat[illegible] the Chinese through Messrs. Jardine, [illegible]on, and Co. for railway capital and the [illegible] of a coal mine. North German firms [illegible]ken other railway contracts. American [illegible] provide the capital.

[illegible] Military officer has taken service [illegible] Chinese Government as military adviser. [illegible] army instructors have agreed to fight as [illegible] to drill the troops. War preparation [illegible] on a large scale in the north.

[illegible] French Admiral reports that he has no [illegible] of attacking Pekin in the spring; he has [illegible] of troops. He will blockade the [illegible] the Gulf of Pechili and stop trade [illegible] with the northern ports. This [illegible]

[illegible]orities in China have notified the [illegible] in regard to the blockade [illegible] equal to a declaration of war. [illegible]ken yet.

[illegible] glowing accounts of victo[illegible] and of inflicting heavy losses [illegible]rench, they report, have been [illegible]inese fight obstinately, but [illegible] reinforcements, which are not

CALCUTTA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 21.

[illegible]erday the Viceroy received ceremonial visits [illegible] Maharajahs of Jodhpore and Bhurtpore [illegible] Raja of Faridkote.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 24.

[illegible] was a very large attendance the first day [illegible] the Calcutta races, among those present being [illegible] Viceroy and Lady Dufferin, the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Gibbs, the Maharajah of Durbhungah, the Maharajah of Bhurtpore, Maharajah Pertab Singh, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, the Maha[illegible] of Paikparah and others. Speculation was [illegible], both with the bookmakers and the totali[illegible] Sting, one of the favourites for the Viceroy's [illegible], won the Trial Stakes against Somerset, Para[illegible] and Transferred, and was sold after the race for [illegible] 20,000 to the Jaintpore stable. He rose in the [illegible]tting on the Viceroy's Cup from 5 to 1, to 2 to 1.

FIRST RACE.—The Lilliput Plate. For maiden [illegible] ½ a mile.

[illegible] Learoyd's Nellie, 9st., Kendall	1
[illegible] Connor's Ancona, 8st. 10lb., Bowen	2
Cresswell's Billetdoux, 10st., Perrett	3
[illegible] 8st. 12lb., Vinall	0
[illegible] Queen, 8st. 8lb., Ryder	0

[illegible] Queen led for the first quarter of a mile, [illegible] Nellie came to the front and won in a canter [illegible] two lengths. Time—55 sec.

The winner was a rank outsider. Billetdoux was [illegible] favourite.

[illegible] Derby. For Maiden Arabs 1½ miles.

[illegible]kparah's Shammer, 10st., Tingey	1
[illegible]tab Singh's Greybeard, 9st., Bowen	2
[illegible]mar Singh's Eureka, 9st. 10lb., Kendall	3
[illegible] Fixen, 9st. 7lb.	0
[illegible]tab Singh's Blue Rock, 9st., Perrett	0
[illegible]tender, 9st. 3lb., Ryder	0

Eureka and Blue Rock made the running to [illegible] mile post, where Pretender went to the [illegible]nt. Half a mile from home Fixen had assumed [illegible] lead and kept to the front till he fell in the [illegible]ight. Shammer, the favourite, came gamely [illegible] called on and after a good race home won [illegible]verly by a length; a half length between second [illegible] third. Time—2min. 58sec.

Colonials. For all maidens. Round the course.

Cooch Behar's Tabletop, 8st. 12lb., Vinall	1
Jodhpore's Goldfinder, 8st. 12lb., Robinson junior	2
Kumar Singh's Robin Hood, 7st. 5lb., Greenhaugh	3
A[illegible]ar's Song, 9 lb., Gerard	0
Durbhungah Confederacy's Glen Osmond, 8st. 12lb.	0
[illegible]'s Trafalgar, 9st. 7lb., Kendall	0

[illegible] was a warm favourite, and the Maha[illegible] Behar's first big win was very

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7lb. Shirtings	5 4½
8½lb. do.	6 4½
40's Mule Twist	0 9¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¼
4½ " "	79 15-16
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅛
Bar Silver	49 9-16

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(DECEMBER 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Messages via Turkey, or for Turkey via Fao, can only be sent once a week by special steamer from Bushire. No change in rates.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Eastern land lines working badly owing to gales.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, December 23.

10 p.m.	70·1

WEDNESDAY, December 24.

6 a.m.	68·0
10 a.m.	74·1
2 p.m.	79·1
4 p.m.	78·3

THERE will be no issue of the *Bombay* [illegible] to-morrow. To-day being, according to [illegible], observed as a holiday by the employés [illegible] office.

DURING his stay in Bombay Lord R[illegible] Churchill will be the guest of H. E. the Go[illegible].

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF [illegible] visited the Governor at Parel yesterday, [illegible] guard of honour consisting of a complete [illegible] of the 25th Regiment was on parade. A [illegible] of the 21st [illegible] N. I. paraded at Lall Baugh, where [illegible] staying, to receive him on his return from [illegible]ment House.

A CORRESPONDENT from Bhiwandi, w[illegible] the 22nd instant, says that rain had be[illegible] a great deal of damage in that part of the [illegible].

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from Na[illegible] on the 23rd instant, says:—"I never k[illegible] such rain and weather as we have had at th[illegible] season. We are regularly swamped out and for [illegible] go in to Nasik. This is the third wet day, and it rained all day yesterday."

COLONEL DE BOURBEL, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, having reported favourably on the Tarkessar Railway, the line will be opened for traffic on New Year's day.

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue for the first eight months of the current financial year amounted to Rs. 53,42,000 as compared with Rs. 65,61,000 in the coresponding period of last year.

THE total receipts on the Indian railways for the current year, from the 1st of April [illegible] the 22nd of November last, show a net decrease of Rs. 43,62,766. On the majority of the lines there has been an increase, but all these comparatively small sums are swallowed up by the decrease of Rs. 60,02,205 on the East Indian Railway.

IT is stated that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, after consulting the Hon. Judges Romesh Chunder Mitter and John F. Norris, has commuted the sentence of death passed on Mr. Eddis's kitmutghar, at Purneah, to one of transportation for life. "It will be readily admitted," says a local paper, "that His Honour has in this case rightly exercised his prerogative of mercy. There is every reason to believe that the boy, when he committed the crime, was suffering from a fit of temporary madness."

AMONGST the recent recipients of the Royal Humane Society's Medal were Shah Wally, a sepoy of the 28th Regiment N. I., for saving Alla Bux from drowning in the Ganges at Allahabad, and C. Cousins, a pupil at the Christian Boys' Boarding School, Batala, Punjab, for saving from drowning Bader Din Khan at Batala.

FEW will doubt that Maharanee Surnomoye of Cossimbazaar has indeed done the women of Bengal the very choicest service in setting apart the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 to found a medical institution for native women. Such an institution is, we are told by the *Indian Daily News*, urgently needed. The gift of the Maharanee will not, however, suffice to do all that is required. There must be other noble [illegible] for their [illegible] good to [illegible]ance has [illegible] not slow [illegible]ion must [illegible] is not as [illegible] effort on [illegible] its own

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THE economic situation in Turkey becomes increasingly alarming. In conformity with arrangements concluded between the Porte and the Ottoman Bank, the latter has advanced £T200,000 to the Government, of which £T100,000 is guaranteed by the next year's tithes, while the remaining £T100,000 will be included in one of the current accounts which the Porte has with the Ottoman Bank, and which, when balanced, will probably show a credit to the Porte to this amount.

THREE soldiers condemned by a court-martial to several years' imprisonment have escaped from the military gaol at Bordeaux. One of them, named Baudit, devised the means of escape. A few nights ago, having previously obtained possession of a lamp, he proceeded to burn away the portion of the door of his cell holding the lock-staple. The door was then forced open, and the man unfastened the small traps used for passing prison utensils to his two friends, thus enabling them to squeeze through. They then unfastened the door leading to the infirmary, and got on to the roof through a skylight. Proceeding over the various buildings they at last [illegible] a wall of considerable height. Baud[illegible] a coil of plaited hemp, which he had [illegible] his bedding some time previously. The [illegible] then dropped to the ground and disappeared.

PRINCE BISMARCK lectu[illegible] the Reichstag severely on Dec. 3 on the evils of "obstruction." The subject of debate was Dr. Windhorst's proposal for the partial repeal of the laws against the Catholic clergy. The Chancellor admitted that the negotiations with the Curia had had no decisive result, and said he would make no further concessions unless he was met by advances in the interest of peace. Some remark by Dr. Windhorst led the Chancellor to declare that a Cabinet composed of the representatives of several of the diverse elements in the Reichstag "would surpass in audacity even the Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone." Ultimately the House defeated the Chancellor by 217 votes against 93.

A NEW museum is about to be added to the other attractions of the French capital. M. Guimet has presented to the State the valuable collection which he has devoted years of travel to acquiring. It consists chiefly of objects used in religious worship in the different countries of Asia, and by the African and Indian tribes. The collection is of vast extent, and is said to be unique in the world. It includes specimens of almost every variety of Eastern pottery and porcelain. A special library goes with it, consisting of manuscripts and printed works referring to the various pagan religions. A still more remarkable appanage of the museum is the school of native Oriental *savants* which M. Guimet has founded and supports at his own expense. He has brought a number of Buddhist and Brahmin priests from China, Japan, India, and Ceylon, who pass their time in translating into French the sacred books of their religion. M. Guimet undertakes to fit up the museum and arrange these treasures in their proper order at his own expense, and it is calculated that the work will occupy quite two years.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"A musical scandal, the like of which has never been witnessed here before, was enacted on Monday evening at a concert given in the large hall of the Conservatoire by Dr. Hans von Bülow. The concert hall was crowded, and among the audience were the Archduchess Valérie, Archduke Karl Ludwig, Duke Karl Theodor of Bavaria, and many leading members of the aristocracy. The programme included Beethoven's overture to Egmont. After the previous numbers had been played Herr von Bülow stepped forward to the front of the platform, and taking from his pocket the *Fremdenblatt* addressed the audience in a tone of mingled ill-temper and irony. He said that the journal in question had found fault with his previous rendering of Beethoven's Egmont, and that, as he would not like to wrong the great composer again, his orchestra would play instead the 'Academical Overture' of the Austrian Brahms. The public indignantly protested and called for Beethoven's overture, which after some hesitation on the part of Herr von Bülow was produced. Brahm's 'Academical Overture' was then expected, but Herr von Bülow, after putting on his overcoat, once more addressed the audience. 'I cannot render it on the pianoforte,' he said, 'and my musicians are too tired to play it themselves.' It would be difficult (the correspondent adds) to describe the angry feeling roused among the public by Herr von Bülow's behaviour. It is questionable whether he will ever be asked to play in Vienna again."

REFERRING to Colonel Prejevalsky's expedition to the Tibetan territory, a correspondent, writing to the Allahabad paper, says:—"In one important respect his present expedition differs from any of his former journeys, and that is in its military strength. Already he has fought several victorious engagements with the nomads, and there is every reason to believe that he can, by an unscrupulous exercise of force, make his way to the immediate vicinity of Lhassa itself. Whether to return will be so simple is not a question of present importance. We are, however, constrained to consider the near prospect of a Russian officer succeeding in doing what an Englishman cannot accomplish, that is, to reach the capital of the Dalai Llama. With Russian troops at Sarakhs and their agents at Yarkand and Lhassa, and with French influence supreme in Tongking and threatening to engulf Siam, it is clear that new elements are coming into play in all those questions that most nearly affect the tranquillity of the frontiers of India."

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Alvah (s), from Shield.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bhownuggur (s), and Iran (s), for Bhownuggur; and Sir Lancelot, Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Teviot entered, and the s.s. Atrato and Anjier Head left, the dock yesterday.

THE RECENT FIRE AT MARMAGOA.—The damage done by the late fire at Marmagoa is estimated at Rs. 20,000.

G. I. P. RAILWAY—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 20th inst. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 10,483.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th December, 1884, was 49,235 mounds, and in money Rs. 31,870.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR-BOX FUND.—Captain Walshe begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, receipt of the following contributions:—S. D. a parcel of clothes; "Jungly Pig," through Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Co., Rs. 10.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Rao Bahadoor Meghraj, who arrived in Bombay a few days ago, and took up his residence at the Madhow Baugh Dhurumsalla, reported to the police on Tuesday the loss of two gold rings set with diamonds, and valued at Rs. 110. The complainant cannot say how, when, or where he lost the rings.

THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of this association was held on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. John Marshall presiding. There were also present:—Mr. Fiedler (Gaddum, Bythell, and Co.), Mr. Cotton (Greaves Cotton, and Co.) Mr. Ward and Mr. Got (Ralli Brothers), Mr. Steiner and Mr. Bucholz (Volkart Brothers), Mr. Wyer and Mr. Thomson (Wallace & Co.), Mr. Cassels (Peel, Cassels, and Co.), Mr. J. Tintner (A. Blascheck and Co.), Mr. Bren (Breul and Co.), Mr. Moore (T. H. Moore & Co.), Mr. Glade and Mr. Henrichs (Glade and Co.), Mr. Kiddle (Kidd Brothers), Mr. Huson (The Mofussil Company, Limited), Mr. Macnaghten (S. L. Macnaghten and Co.), Mr. Drennan, (J. M. Drennan and Co.), Damodher (J. C. Bushby and Co.), Nathoobhoy Soorchund, V. Almar) Narondass Rajaram), Tricumjee Muljee, Bhimjee Shamjee, and Goculbhai Moolchand.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

On the motion of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, seconded by Messrs. Breul and Co., Messrs. E. L. Spinner and Co. were balloted for and elected members of the Associatio[illegible]

Messrs. Bates, Craig, and [illegible] were also declared duly elected members [illegible] their election was proposed [illegible] and seconded by Messrs. [illegible]

PAST YEAR'S REVI[illegible]

The chairman said.—Gentlemen,—I will make a few remarks on the proceedings of the committee and of the Association during the past year. But in doing so I shall make them as short as possible, as the year which has passed has been, so far as we are concerned, somewhat uneventful. We have done a large amount of ordinary current work, such as this Association was originally intended for, that is to say, in the settlement of disputes no less than 1,131 arbitrations have been held and 44 appeals. This is nearly double the number held in any previous year, and I think it says a great deal for the use of the Association that such a number of disputes has been settled so rapidly, so inexpensively, and I think as a rule so satisfactorily. The small number of appeals—44 out of 1,131—shows that the arbitrations, at all events, have as a rule given satisfaction. The accounts of the Association have been circulated, and you will be asked to pass them in the usual way. The main subject, beyond the usual settlement of disputes, has been the question of the advisability or otherwise of re-introducing legislation for cotton frauds. It occupied the attention of the special committee as you are aware, for about two months, and their deliberations resulted in a report which they made at a general meeting held here on the [illegible] August last, and which was finally adopted. [illegible] not go back over that ground further than [illegible] that I think the result we arrived at [illegible] generally accepted as the only real res[illegible] talk of instituting special legislation [illegible] it very easy [illegible] with the cotton trade; but when the matter is closely examined into, as it was by your committee, they found that every step is burdened with trouble, every step opens up a new difficulty, and in the end find that to legislate for a trade [illegible] practically mean obstructing the trade. See[illegible] I think we have every reason to be satisfied with the result that was arrived at, and I should be very sorry indeed to see any movement towards legislation which would be the most retrograde ever advocated by this Association. (Hear, hear.) In connection with this matter, while declining to advocate legislation, we addressed Government on the necessity of giving cultivators such assistance as is in the power of Government servants towards the selection of good seeds, giving them advice as to cultivation, impressing upon them as much as possible the advisability of producing better qualities of cotton. Especially we advised Government to institute a system of prizes for good cotton cultivation and for good cotton production. Government have followed our advice to a certain extent, and this Association, in connection with the Chamber of Commerce, gave Rs. 500 for prizes to be given in the Dharwar district this season. The report received from the Collector of the district as to the working of these prizes has been very satisfactory, and your Association has recommended to Government, in connection with the Chamber of Commerce, a further development on the same lines, if possible, in the neighbourhood of Khandeish and other districts, where the style of the staple has for some time past been steadily deteriorating. I think it would be a very great step if these prizes could be extended throughout the whole cotton-growing districts of Western India. At the present moment the cultivators, naturally enough, have a tendency to grow what takes them the least trouble and gives them the best return. That, I regret to say, is not always the best quality of the staple. Very frequently, indeed, it is the very poorest which requires the least attention and is the least affected by weather. They have therefore, to a certain extent, an inducement to cultivate the poorer kinds, but it is only by showing them practical proofs of the result of better cultivation and better seeds, that we hope to turn them into the right way of thinking. As you are all aware, the Association has suffered a great loss by the death of the late secretary a month ago. It will be the duty of the new committee to appoint a gentleman to take his place. But I do not think we should close this meeting without placing on record our sincere regret at Mr. Gordon's death. He was associated with us from the very commencement of this Association in 1876. He took a great deal of trouble, as these things always do involve, in the organization, of the Association; and his care, attention, and courtesy at all times have been to us, and especially to gentlemen on the committee, a matter of very great assistance. I have no further remarks to detain you with, and would merely conclude by proposing that the accounts of the Association, which have been circulated, be adopted.

Mr. Cotton, in seconding the motion, said that he agreed entirely with the conclusions which the committee had come to on the Cotton Frauds Act. They found that the difficulties of proposing any special legislation for the purpose of the protection of the trade were very great. Every member of the committee felt that it was almost impossible to go to Government as a body of traders and ask that they should specially legislate for their protection. At the same time, the speaker was of opinion that the time would come when it would be necessary for Government to legislate not for the protection of traders or of any special body, but for its own interest. It was not to the benefit of the cultivator that the lower class of cotton, which was being greatly mixed with their best staples, should be allowed to be sown. Government would see the necessity of maintaining the character of that crop which was now the only one that could be easily converted into ready money, and of taking measures to prevent the mixing of seeds, which was doing a great deal of harm. It was only a few days ago that he received a letter from a Government officer, stating how very much short-staple cotton was imported last year in Broach. He was afraid that unless this was checked in some way or other, they would have the same complaints about Broach, Surat, Dhollera, and Bhownuggur that they now had from the Berars and Khandeish.

The resolution was here put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

Mr. John Marshall was re-elected chairman of the Association, with Mr. Cassels as deputy chairman.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the committee:—Messrs. Glade, Cassels, Fiedler, Cotton, Wyer, Marshall, Stewart, Breul, and Tintner.

The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS.

OUT of forty-five candidates, who presented themselves for the Examination in Elementary Mechanics of solids and fluids, the following were declared to have passed:—

Vikaji Dorabji Afinvala.
Ravishanker Ganesh Anjaria.
Charles Cockrane.
Hirjibhai Jehangir Dadisett.
Purshotum Harichand Dalal.
Ardeshir Dorabji Doctor.
Kaikhoshru Edulji Doctor.
Jivraj Gulabhoy Doshi.
Kaikhusru Maneckji Dubash
Pestonji Ukerji Engineer.
Sorabji Muncherji Gandavia
Abasalli Allibhoy Hathivaler.
Ramchander Narayan Jadhav.
Dossabhai Hormusji Kamdin
Sakaram Ganesh Kanitker.
Balu Lallubhai Kinerivala.
Vinayek Gopal Kirlosker.
Behramsha Manchershah Marshall.
Kaikhusru Edulji Master.
Jehangir Manchershah Mehroomji.
Narsing Trikamji Mehta.
Umiashanker Gaverishanker Mehta
Jagmohandass Chabildass Merchant.
John Moniz.
Trickamrai Mahipatrai Oza.
Ramkrishna Narayen.
Parmanand Prabhashanker.
Dalpatram Patani.
Purshotam Vishnoo Ranganekar.
Yesuvant Mangesh Sauzgiri.
Narandass Damoderdass Shah.
Joseph Sheshadri.
Balkrishna Ravalsake Shrigavker.
Kavasji Behramji Shroff.
Sorabji Rastomji Servai.
Vinayak Sakerji Trilokeker.
Rhanchordass Parmanandass Vora.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESULT OF THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

The following candidates are declared to have passed in addition to those mentioned before:—

Vaman Narayen Bawe.
Balkrishna Ramakant Bobade.
Alfred Victor de Quadros.
Motilal Tribhovandas Pojdar
Sadashanker Mayashankar Ghoda.
Raghunath Bhikaji Gogle.
Edulji Rastamji Kanga
Jekisandas Jethabhai Kania
Vadilal Nuthubhai Kasumbgar
Bhasker Yadheshvar Khandekar.
Vadhumal Udharam Mansukhni.
Krishnaji Dhonddev Marathi.
Anupchand Jagjivar Modi.
Sorabji Rustomji Patel
Narayen Ganesh Patvardhan.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The following candidates beyond those already mentioned, have been declared to have passed the Matriculation Examination:—

BOMBAY.

Abdulkarim, Javer Nanabhai
Ackarya, Shrikrishna Mahadev
Agaskar, Laksuman Raghunath
Al-Aidrus, Syed Abubakar
Amila, Shamjee Damodar
Anavkar, Ganpat Bhaskar
Athavle, Narayan Vishnu
Bahadur, S Tejram
Banaji, Kharshedji Navroji
Baria, Jamshedji Hormasji
Bharucha, Nanabhai Dosabhai
Bhat, Keshav Dayaram
Bhathena, Mervanji Behramji.
Chavghule, Ramchandra Vinayak
Chinai, Ardesir Kavasji
Chinai, Behramji Bomanji
Clancy, John Lawrence
Dalal, Chhabildas Maneklal
Daruvala, Rastamji Dadabhai
Dastur, Ardesir Nassarvanji
Datar, Gopal Vishnu
Desai, Manilal Ranchhodji
Deshmukh, Raghunath Khrishna
Doctor, Jamshedji Maniksha
Esperance, John Joseph
Gadgil, Anant Ramchandra
Gadre, Bhau Govind
Ghaswala, Ardesir Hormasji
Hakim, Jehangier Hormasji
Hate, Vasantrao Harichandraji
Joshi, Govind Gangadhar
Joshi, Harikrishna Graji
Joshi, Jivraj Gavarishankar
Joshi, Mahadev Vinayak
Joshi, Vithal Khrishna
Kale, Vishnu Pandurung
Karanja, Sorabji Navroji
Kees, Henry Joseph
Ketkar, Gangadhar Dadaji
Khambatta, Dinshah Framji
Kharkar, Trimbak Dhondee
Kirtikar, Vasantrao Moroji
Koppi, Lakshuman Shamrao
Kulkarni, Dinkar Chintamon
Kulkarni, Sitaram Chintaman
Latit, Lukshuman Shridhar
MacDonald, Alice Maud
Maidment, Frank John
Majmundas, Venishankar Dinmanishankar
Major, Framroz Barjorji
Mehta, Anandrao Maganlal
Mehta, Gangadas Pranjivandas
Mehta, Jehangier Hormasji
Mehta, Kavasji Sorabji
Mehta, Manshankar Pitambardas
Mehta, Nagindas Pranjivandas
Mehta, Navroji Mervanji
Mistri, Gustadji Pestanji
Mistri, Jehangier Maneckji
Modi, Chhabildas Pranjivandas
Mohile, Vithal Moroba
Mugashet, Manchershah Bomanji
Mulgavkar, Vithal Bhikaji
Mulye, Narayan Ganesh
Munshi, Abdulla Jairaz
Nadkarni, Harihar Anant
Nadkurni, Ramchandra Dhevao
Nariman, Dosabhai
Niphhkhar, Balwant Trimbak
Palnitker, Govind Hari
Pandit, Mahadev Ganesh
Patel, Dadabhai Edalji
Pereira, Edmund
Pradhan, Panduring Narayan
Reporter, Ardasir Edalji
Sambari, Anant Narayan
Sethna, Behramji Shapurji
Sheth Muraji Narandas
Shroff, Jagmohandas Vandravandas
Store, Chhabildas Jamnadas
Teli, Dhanji Crishna
Thomas, Louisa Caroline
Vaishnav, Jadhavrai Bhavanidas
Walker, Herbert Clarance
Wright, Henrietta

POONA.

Apte, Shridhar Hari
Apte, Trimbak Purshotum
Bhupatkar, Vaman Vishnu
Billa Framji Jamshetji
Chitall, Dattaraya Ramchandra
Cooke, Samuel Arthur
Dhaspall, Chitaman Dade
Engineer, Hormasji Bezonji
Frenchman Phirozeshah Palonji
Ghangerakar, Bapu Ramchandra
Gogte, [illegible] Balkrishna
Govitrikar, Damodar Madhavrao
Kochak, Narayan Govind
Kolatkar, Dinkar Krishna
Kolatkar, Narayen Krishnaji
Panse, Damodar Sakharam
Patankar, Anant Pandurang
Shidhaye, Mahadeo Narayan
Sorabji Susi
Tilak Vasudeo Krishna
Vaidya, Krishnaji Ganesh
Dinkar Welbis, Hope
[illegible] Sadashiv

AHMEDABAD.

Amin, Maganbhai Chaturbhai
Amin, Raoji Motilal
Anklesaria, Hormasji Jamsedji
Bharucha, Barjorji Bejonji
Bhat, Manishankar Rutnaji
Commissariatvala Shapurji Hormarzshah
Dalal, Mohanlal Hemchand
Desai, Jivanlal Varajrai
Dhru Chandulal Jibhai
Divatia Gunvantrai Gopalrai
Dhara, Odhavji Nazar
Medivala, Hosangji Kuvarji
[illegible] Chandulal, Chotilal
[illegible] Vadilal Balubhai
Pandit, Haribhai Lashmishanka
Patel, Bajibhai Jadavbhai
Patel, Manilal Punjabhai
Patel, Vrijlal Kalidas
Raja, Ramji Bhimji
Shastri, Narbhiram Gunputram.
Shet, Maneklal Horgovandas
Thaker, Jamiatram N[illegible]bheram
Thaker, Ratilal Mo[illegible]lal
Travadi, Balkrishna Purshotum
Vakil, Manilal Maganlal
Vileker, Go[illegible] Trimbuk

BELGAUM.

[illegible]le, Govind Sadashiv
[illegible] Ulavappa Virappa
Bakhshi, Shriniwas Krishnarao
Dantes, Augustus
Desai, Lakhamgonda R[illegible]prabhu
Deshpande, Tatia Balwant
Devale, Anna Balachayrya
Dole, Ganesh Lakshuman
Garde, Vith[illegible] Ganesh
Gayatonde, [illegible] Vishvambhar
[illegible]hinto Krishnaji
Gore[illegible], Sitaram Narayen
Gu[illegible]ni, Krishnajee Virupaksha.
Kale, [illegible]ishnu Govind
Ka[illegible]at, Vishnu Vithul
Kangralkar, Minappa Thakappia
Karnatki, Shrinivas Narayan
Kittur, Annaji Bhimarao
Laurence, Annie E R
Masurkar, Vithal Vishnu
Nargund, Gurunath Gangadharrao
Shamsi, Subrao Shamrao
Shastri, Balkrisna Lakshuman
Shrigavkar, Raoji Raghunath

KURRACHEE.

Advani, Dharmdas Kevalram.
Hiranandani, Thakurdas Khemchand.
Hunt, Matilda.
Jagtiani, Metharam Denmal
Kirpalni, Jashanmal Relaram
Kundunani, Chatursing Aalmal
Lalvani, Ramchund Khemchand
Limki, Framroz Bamanji
Ladhanvala, Dadabhai Cawasji
Nagdu, Navalrai Kessuram
Shidavasani, Dipchand Fatechand
Shevremani, Gulrajmal Tulsidas

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you brok[illegible] at rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get [illegible] WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the sufferer immediately. It is perfectly [illegible] sant to the taste, it produces natural [illegible] ing the child from pain, and the [illegible] bright as a button." It [illegible] gums, allays all pain, [illegible] and is the best known [illegible] whether arising [illegible] Winslow's Soothing [illegible] everywhere at 1s. [illegible] Anglo-American Drug [illegible] Road, London.

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 23.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE SUIT BY THE SON OF THE THAKORE OF PALITANA.

SHRI SAMSUTSUNGJEE SOORSUNGJEE VS. JOOSUB HAJEE AHMED AND OTHERS.

THIS was a suit brought by the plaintiff, second son of the Thakore of Palitana, to recover from the first defendant as trustee a sum of two lakhs of rupees, with interest and an annual payment of Rs. 500, &c. Mr. Farran and the Hon. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas and Dharamsi, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Anderson instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, for the first defendant. The other defendants, the Thakore of Palitana and his eldest son and half-brother of the plaintiff, were nominal parties and they were willing that the prayer of the plaint be granted.

Mr. Justice Scott in delivering judgment said:—

The plaintiff in this suit claims the sum of two lakhs from the defendant. The plaintiff makes his claim under the following circumstances. He is the second son of the Thakore of Palitana. His father he alleges being desirous of securing to his second son some independent means, established in 1872, when the boy was seven years old, a special fund in his favour. A custodian of the money was appointed who also had charge of a book, which was opened in the son's name and where the incomings and outgoings were entered. In the year 1878, while the plaintiff was still a minor, the Thakore agreed to deposit with the defendant the sum of four lakhs which sum the plaintiff alleges, was to be taken from his fund. On the 9th March, 1878, a document was signed by the Thakore and the defendant's of which the material portion runs as follows:—"You as guardian of your Highness, Illustrious son, have agreed to entrust me with money on account of your Highness's younger son Kumar Shri Samsatsingjee (the plaintiff). . . . You have agreed to entrust me with Rs. 4,00,000 and in consideration thereof you have agreed to receive from me interest at a ¼ per cent. per month. Afterwards, whether I may realise more or less interest on the said money, still I am to pay in accordance with the above (the interest to run from the date I give receipt for the money). This money will be kept in deposit with me for seven years, from the date of its payment to me. Before that I will not pay the said sum to you. In like manner you shall not take it back from me. I am to pay you the interest, and Rs. 500 a year I am to pay you as guardian for seven years. After the seven years shall have expired when the Kumar shall attain the age of 21 years, it is at the option of the illustrious Kumar, either to take back the money entrusted to me, or to decide whether this arrangement should be further carried on." The whole sum of four lakhs was not paid to the defendant; only two lakhs passed. The plaintiff came of age in 1883, and at once demanded the money from the defendant, on the ground that the money belonged to him, the plaintiff, and that the Thakore could not dispose of it beyond the period of his son's minority. The defendant on his side admits that he executed the document on the 9th of March, 1878, but he denies that the moneys were moneys of the plaintiff's. He says that the moneys belonged to the Thakore, and were deposited by him to guarantee the defendant against loss, which might accrue to him, the defendant, as the Thakore's agent. He further says that, according to the instructions of the Thakore, the money was invested in mill shares, and that by the fall in value of the shares, and by litigation, the money had been very much diminished. He also raises a counter claim for arrears of salary which comes to a sum of Rs. 1,71,000. And he further claims a set-off of Rs. 7,600 the amount of arrears of his commission as agent. Thus two totally contradictory stories were set up, and in order to settle which is the right one, I must decide the following questions:—(1) Did the Thakore really give any money to his son, or was there no complete gift or declaration of trust? (2) If money was given, was the sum deposited with the defendant? (3) If it was the plaintiff's money can the plaintiff sue in his own name for its recovery, (*a*) at all, (*b*) until the seven years have elapsed? (4) If the action is maintainable, is the defendant entitled to the deduction he claims, or any of them? The first question is one partly of law, partly of fact. A parent can no doubt make a gift to his child; but, in order to make the gift complete, the facts must show that he meant to deprive himself of all property in the subject of gift. There must either be a delivery, or a binding declaration of trust. In this case it cannot be said that there was an irrevocable delivery, as the plaintiff was a minor. Was there an act equivalent to delivery or was there a valid declaration of trust? The oral evidence on the point is contradictory. The plaintiff's witnesses prove the affirmative and the defendant's witnesses prove the negative. In such conflicts it is better to turn to the documents and surrounding circumstances. In the first place it is probable that the Thakore would provide specially for his second son, in order to save him from complete dependence, in after life, on his elder brother, to whom the throne and all appanages would pass. Then we have the books of account which is headed in the name of the second son, and contains the record of the moneys given in express words by the father to the son, each donation being signed by the father. Then we have the fact that the moneys were kept in a separate and locked box. Next we have the document of the 9th of March which speaks of the money as being the plaintiff's moneys. Next we see have the fact that whenever the father borrowed from the fund he repaid the money with interest. And not only the father did so but ordinary traders borrowed from the fund and regarded the loan as coming from the plaintiff's money. Next we have the fact that presents to the plaintiff and money due to him from his mother, and on his betrothal, were added to that fund. Finally, we have the gifts confirmed in the account books of the State, and it is almost impossible to suppose they have been manipulated for the occasion. The defendant argued that the keeping of a separate account had no special probative force, as the father also kept an account in the name of the eldest son. But the facts were not the same as regards the two accounts and no reason exists why the father should make a fund for the heir to the throne. The defendant also argued that the transaction of March, 1878, was purely *benamee* and that as the money was shown to come from the father, the burthen of proof lay on the son to prove his ownership. Even admitting that to be so, I think the son has proved his case, inasmuch as he has shown that the money was acknowledged by defendant in the March agreement as well as by the Thakore, to belong to the plaintiff. The first question must certainly be answered in the plaintiff's favour. The father did found a fund in favour of his second son. We now come to the second question—Did the money actually advanced to the defendant come out of the plaintiff's fund? It certainly did if the document of the 9th of March has any evidentiary value. But the defendant, although he admitted the document, was prepared and copies made and perused a month and a half before it was executed, says that paper was a mere sham—a cloak to the real transaction. Let us see what he alleges the real transaction to have been. The defendant says that in 1877-78, the Thakore was involved in a bitter dispute with the pilgrims who visited the shriness of Palitana, and that Mr. Kesowjee Naik was the hostile leader in the quarrel. The Thakore therefore according to the defendant, came to Bombay to attend to his political interests at the close of 1877, and stayed for the first five months of 1878. During that time, the defendant says, he was named agent by the Thakore and the money now in dispute, was given him by the Thakore for two objects. He was to buy largely in shares with which Kessowjee Naik was connected, in order to obtain a hold on that gentleman. The money so invested was also to serve as a reserve fund for the Thakore in case of misfortune. The money, the defendant goes on to say, was not advanced by the Thakore on the day of agreement in March at all, but on the 8th of January, 1878, and that agreement of March was only signed to secure the money in case the Thakore met with any misfortune, such as dethronement. Thus, according to defendant, the money advanced was the Thakore's, not the son's at all. The Thakore was to pay him four lakhs of rupees for which the defendant was to pay 3 per cent. The losses in speculation were to be borne by the Thakore and he was to pay the defendant in addition to a commission on his purchases Rs. 3,000 a month for his services as a general agent, and to deduct that sum as it fell due, from the capital he held. Now the first observation on this arrangement, is that as the Thakore only advanced two lakhs, that sum would be swallowed up by the payments, the alleged salary and of commission, and the Thakore's idea of providing for misfortune was entirely frustrated. The next observation is that there is not a word of writing, not a single entry produced, to prove th[illegible] arrangement. The next is that the defenda[illegible] father was also the Thakore's agent and he only received Rs. 1,000 a month. The next is that the defendant had an account of the Thakore in his public books and no entry of the commission, is to be found. The next is that t[illegible] though in arrears, was never cla[illegible] till this suit. In short there is nothing add[illegible] which is sufficient to establish this most i[illegible]probable story, or to destroy the worth of th[illegible] plaintiff's story. The defendant's story is only supported by his own evidence and that of an [illegible] employe. There is an equal amount of oral test[illegible] in favour of the March agreement and t[illegible] documents and by the probabilities supported by d[illegible] plaintiff's story which is also [illegible] I decide the second question in of the case favour of the plaintiff. We next have to consider whether the plaintiff can sue for this money in his own name. This depends again on the nature of the March agreement, and whether it was a *bona fide* transaction, made on behalf of the infant, and not a mere sham. I have already held it was a *bonafide* bargain. The defendant therefore must have known that the Thakore was acting as guardian and not for himself. He was, in fact, acting as agent for the minor and this fact was known to the defendant. The minor therefore on majority can repudiate the contract if it is clearly contrary to his interests. The law on the matter is laid down in Mayne's Hindoo Law, section 193, as follows: "The minor is bound by the act of his guardian, when *bona fide* and for his interest, and it is such as the infant might reasonably and prudently have done for himself if he had been of full age." The Privy Council has defined the Acts that bind the minor as follows (6 Moo T. A. 423.):—"The power of the manager for an infant heir to charge an estate not his own is under the Hindoo Law a limited and qualified power. It can only be exercised rightly in a case of need or for the benefit of the estate . . . . Their lordships think that the lender is bound to enquire into the necessities for the loan, and to satisfy himself, as well as he can, with reference to the parties with whom he is dealing that the manager is acting, in the particular instance, for the benefit of the estate. But they think that if he does so enquire and acts honestly, the real existence of an alleged sufficient and reasonably credited necessity is a condition prudent to the validity of his charge. . . Their lordships do not think that a *bona fide* creditor should suffer when he has acted honestly and with due caution and has himself been deceived." In a subsequent case, 10 M[illegible] lordships say:—"He who sets up [illegible] minor's estate, created in his guardian, is bound to show, when the charge was so created, [illegible] reasonable grounds for believing [illegible] action was for the benefit of the [illegible] the stipulations of the instrument [illegible] principles have now to be app[illegible] [illegible]ficial to the respo[illegible] undoubtedly he [illegible] security at the r[illegible] per cent [illegible] difficulty. I think the answer is to be found in the terms of the written contract of March. The defendant says:—"You, as guardian, have agreed to entrust me with money on account of your young son. . . . . This money will be kept in deposit with me for seven years. I am to pay you as guardian interest for seven years." Thus it is clearly a loan made by a guardian of his ward's moneys to a borrower who knew all the circumstances and the loan was to be repaid in seven years' time. One of the plaintiff's witnesses swore that the Thakore gave the defendant special injunctions to keep the money safe, and the low rate of interest 3 per cent. per annum, at which the money was advanced shows that safe custody was more an object than profitable investment. The defendant, on his side, swore that the Thakore specially instructed him, to invest this money in shares, and that he accordingly did so. But he also swore that the money was not the plaintiff's at all but the Thakore's, which statement I have held to be false. And, when half a statement is false it is difficult to believe that the other half is true. The defendant produced in corroboration of this story an extract from his private books, but these private books were not mentioned in his affidavit of documents, and inspection of them was only obtained by taking out a summons for contempt of court on account of their non-production. His public trade books do not bear out these private books. They prove that the defendant traded largely in shares; but there is nothing to show that any particular shares were specially bought for the Thakore. The defendant himself admitted that though he could distinguish between what was his and what was the Thakore's it was quite impossible for strangers to do so. In short, I do not think the defendant has succeeded in proving the written contract to have been varied by directions to invest this particular money in any specially deposed manner. I think it must be treated as a loan of money which must be repaid in the usual way. Next we come to the question whether the plaintiff can claim the money now or whether he must wait till next March when the seven years expire. I have already pointed out that this was a contract on behalf of an infant and the infant has attained majority. The defendant was bound to pay the interest upon the money with regularity and to deal with it with prudence. He has performed neither of these duties. He knew that the seven years, contract was made by a guardian dealing with the money of a minor and even if he had paid the interest regularly the bargain was of a character such as the minor could repudiate on attaining majority as not beneficial to him. I think therefore the defendant has forfeited his right to retain the money. The plaintiff, according to the general law applicable in these courts, is of an age to sue here in Bombay in his own name, and the defendant, as an inhabitant of Bombay, is amenable to that general law. And as special notice has been given to the Thakore to take part in the suit if he wishes, and as by his silence he may be taken to have refused to do so, I think the plaintiff is legally entitled to sue. We now come to the amount claimed to be set off (1) for salary, (2) for commission. I do not think either claim is established. The first is only supported by the defendant's word, by an old agreement in 1869 to pay Rs. 1,000 a month, and by a gift of Rs. 15,000 in 1878. The Rs. 15,000 was expressly given for service performed, in a specified period, and tells decidedly against and not in favour of the claim for a permanent salary. The plaintiff on his side produces distinct refusal, on the 14th August, 1878, on the part of the Thakore to pay the salary. I do not think any salary was agreed to be paid. The claim for commission also is not supported by any reliable evidence and must also be rejected. The defendant's books do not prove it and no claim was made for it at the time when, if it had been agreed to be paid, it would certainly have been claimed. My judgment must therefore be in favour of the plaintiff for the sum of two lakhs, with interest, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from the 8th March, 1878, together with Rs. 500 per annum calculated from the same date, and the defendant must pay the costs.

THE MIGNONETTE CASE.

THE Mignonette case came on for argument in the Lord Chief Justice's Court on Dec. 4, before the Lord Chief Justice of England, Mr. Justice Grove, Mr Justice Denman, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Justice Hawkins, and Baron Huddleston, sitting as judges possessing the criminal jurisdiction of the old King's Bench, now the Queen's Bench, Division, which jurisdiction has been preserved for them under the Judicature Acts.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Charles, Q.C., Mr. Charles Matthews, and Mr. Danckwerts were counsel for the Crown. Mr. Collins, Q.C., Mr. Henry Clarke, and Mr. Pike were for the prisoners, now the defendants, Thomas Dudley, the captain, and Henry Stephens, the mate of the yacht Mignonette, both of whom were, on the application of the Attorney-General, present during the proceedings.

Master Mellor read the findings of the jury at Exeter Assizes. These findings set for the circumstances under which Parker had been killed, and referred the whole matter to the decision of the Lord Chief Justice's Court. The defendants were on these findings liberated on bail, and ordered to appear at the next assizes to be held at Bodmin. After some formal objections taken by Mr. Collins to the wording of the record, the Attorney-General proceeded to address the court on behalf of the prosecution. He said he had to submit to their lordships the question now before them—namely, whether the crime with which the two prisioners were charged amounted to murder or not. He was quite willing to admit that the aspect of the case most [illegible] be accepted that [illegible] should be taken, and the life of the boy Parker they [illegible] these two men took could consume his flesh and drink [illegible] thought that if they would not perish. It might further be [illegible] that if they had not taken this boy's life they could not have existed during the five subsequent days before they were picked up at sea, and again that in no possible case could the boy Parker have lived even if his life had not been taken by the prisoners. But admitting all this he made this reservation, that any man acting on his own judgment and who intentionally took away the life of a fellow creature was guilty of murder unless he committed the act in self-defence, and on no other ground could the act be justified. All that the prisoners did was in order to obtain food. The law of England said that if a man was dying of hunger he must not steal food and could these men be held guiltless of murder when they killed the boy in order to obtain the food of which his body was composed? If their lordships held that, they must also hold that a man might not only take food from a living person, but might kill that person in order to obtain the food of which his body was composed. All the authorities, as he submitted, concurred in this, that the act done by the prisoners amounted to murder. Mr. Collins contended that the act done by the prisoners was justified as an act of necessity. If this boy had not been killed there was no chance of saving the lives of the three others in the boat, and therefore, on the ground of necessity, this crime, if crime at all, was justifiable *ex necessitate*, and was excusable homicide. These men were without a chance of life; they were in the direst necessity; and one life was sacrificed in order that three other lives might be saved. The Attorney-General then addressed the court on the question of its jurisdiction as the original Court of King's Bench in order to show that this court had jurisdiction to pronounce sentence of death in cases of murder which were brought up on certiorari from inferior courts, and concluded by submitting that the prisoners, being now in the custody of the marshal of this court, it was competent to the court to pass judgment on them. If, however, their lordships thought it right that no judgment should be passed within four days, then he, on the part of the Crown, would acquiesce.

The Lord Chief Justice observed that the court were of opinion that judgment should be entered for the Crown on the special findings of the jury. The court would now give a formal judgment against the defendants; but would give their reasons for [illegible] on the following Tuesday. The defendants were then removed to Holloway Gaol. They were to be brought up again on Tuesday, when sentence was to be pronounced.

MR. STANLEY ON AFRICA.

MR. H. M. STANLEY delivered on Wednesday (Dec. 3) the opening address of the Scottish Geographical Society, in the Music Hall, Edinburgh. His subject was Geographical Science as it affected Africa, and from an African traveller's stand point.

In Africa, he said, an area of 3,000,000 square English miles was already contributing its produce and stuffs in exchange for European manufactures; but there was still a balance of 10,000,000 square miles open for them, 2,000 square miles of which might be set aside as untillable. He had estimated the population at 176,000,000. The great kingdoms of Waday, Bagirmi, Bornic, and Sokoto would become commercial tributaries to this country by certain railway enterprises which he indicated; and that some effort had not been made in this direction was probably due to their ignorance of the geography of these regions, and to the uncertain ideas which possessed them generally respecting Western Africa. He found also that the Government was little to blame for its proneness to cast cold water upon such projects, fearing the increasing obligations that would be entailed by any sudden expansion of commercial enterprise of this kind. That such a scheme was not impossible was proved by the fact that the French were actually building a railroad from Senegal to Sego to absorb a trade which should have been British. When it was completed the French would have an opportunity to increase their trade to the extent of £30,000,000 annually. They might therefore consider the major portion of the Nile basin closed unless they could be prompted to run a race with the French. Though the British were actually in possession of the lesser portion of the Nile basin, he thought they were as likely as not to lose some portion of the trade there, for the stout-hearted and persistent Germans had planted their standard and proposed to found a colony on its southern edge, and if their Government would subsidize this infant settlement judiciously they could easily tap the upper portion of the Congo River and the Benue, the main affluent of the Nile. The Berlin Conference had signed, sealed, and delivered up what the British themselves had voluntarily abandoned. The Zambesi, Mr. Stanley said, under a pushing Government could be utilized to a far greater extent than at present. Coming to the question of the development of trade on the Congo River, which he said was 2 900 miles in length from the Clubale Range, Mr. Stanley said that the views expressed by him in this country on a former visit had been rejected; but an association headed by the King of the Belgians invited him to Brussels, and there his proposals were eagerly accepted, and it was proposed to him to return to the Congo region and discover what further [illegible] be learned. Mr. Stanley, in conclusion, said [illegible] had the British Government followed such ad[illegible] as he had given some [illegible]ths ago [illegible] ver have been a treaty [illegible] to c[illegible] and they would [illegible] how monstrous the

[illegible]HIC APPARAT[illegible]
AND DELARUE'S CELL[illegible]
[illegible]MAS, NEW-YEAR AND BIRTHDAY[illegible]
[illegible]ER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MOTHER-O'-PEARL [illegible]
Ans. 12.
RIMMEL'S POUDRE DE FENIL.
OR
ROSE LEAF POWDER
As. 12 and Re. 1-4.
SAUNDERS'S BLOOM OF [illegible]
OR
FACE POWDER
White and Pink, ea[illegible]
COOPER, MADON[illegible]
BOMBAY A[illegible]

COD LIVER OIL.—[illegible] qualled. Dr. Ross, [illegible] writes:—"In [illegible] Affections, and in [illegible] ated with the [illegible] Oil is very [illegible] one, restoring [illegible] colour to the [illegible] Oil is quite [illegible] generative [illegible] imperial [illegible] ruggists, [illegible] & Co.,

INDUSTRIAL DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

LETTERS from Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Bright were read on Wednesday night (Dec. 3) at a meeting held in London to consider the depression in trade. Sir Stafford Northcote, writing under date the 30th ult., said:—

I hope that in your inquiry you will make a cardinal point of asking how far the suffering is due to natural and how far to artificial causes; and especially how far it arises from legislation. Some years ago all difficulties were ascribed to mischievous legislative interference; and it seemed to be thought that if that interference were put an end to, and natural laws were allowed their full development, all would go right. We have seen reason to think that this idea was carried too far; and certainly some of the hopes held out by the *laisser-faire* school have been sadly disappointed. But we must not thereupon instantly fly to the other extreme, and think that by reversing our engine we shall get into smooth water. We ought, I think, to put legislative remedies last instead of first in our system of inquiry. Of course the great think is to get the correct facts; then to ask whether the depression in any particular industry is temporary or chronic; and if chronic, whether it is due to causes within our control. Sometimes we find ourselves face to face with impediments which are absolutely insuperable, and which it is but waste of time and strength to contend against; but more commonly, I think, there are remedies to be found in the exercise of greater skill, the employment of more capital, the opening up of new fields of enterprise. Anything seems to me better than endeavouring to get out of a difficulty by inferior work, which is what we are always tempted to try. If a farmer starves his land, if a manufacturer puts shoddy for cloth, and so on, he increases the permanent difficulty of the case, for the land becomes less productive, and the cloth loses its character and so loses its market. Foreign competition is, of course, one of the difficulties our working classes have to contend with. But that is a condition of our existence, and we must meet it in the best way we can. We have some advantages which we must take care not to throw away, for they would not be easy to regain. One is our large capital—take care not to frighten that away. Another is what is called our "connection"—there is a great deal of trade which comes to our shores because it has been the habit of many countries to treat our market as a convenient centre and place of exchange. It would be serious loss to the country if we lost that depot trade. Some of the working men may, perhaps, fail to perceive how it affects them; but they would soon find out that if the nation became poorer it would injure all classes. Another advantage we have in our great colonial possessions. They supply us with a daily increasing body of customers, and they also offer to our emigrants an unrivalled field of employment. I am not at all favourable to indiscriminate emigration; but, where it is judiciously directed, it affords an immense opening for industrious, energetic labour.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF HENRY FAWCETT.

MR. LESLIE STEPHENS writes in *Macmillian's Magazine*:—Fawcett first took hold of things by their plain practical side. This or that measure would injure the independence or the comfort of the poor. Then it must be bad. An increased tax, as he once remarked to me on some proposal to satisfy the supposed requirements of national honour, meant that every old woman in England would have a lump of sugar the less in her tea. That was the definite fact on which he based his policy; and surely it is not one to be overlooked by a true statesman. It savours, as I have said, of the Franklin type of morality, and, I may be allowed to add, is none the worse for that. But his shrewdness developed into something better than the quality valued by political wire-pullers or speculators in foreign securities, because underneath the shrewdness lay a large masculine and genial nature. He hated all oppression as a lover of fair play, and as one who had won his own successes in an open field without a single adventitious aid, and in spite of a terrible disqualification. He loved the university in which he had been brought up for this as much as anything, that its prizes were uniformly given to the best man without a shadow of favouritism. Fairness of this kind is a fine quality, and is common to many virile athletes of Fawcett's stamp. But with him it became something nobler because it never led to want of sympathy with those who had the worst of the struggle. Disciples of Mill are sometimes criticised as though their highest aim would be secured when all social activity was reduced to a scramble in which the strongest win and the weakest go to the wall. Nothing could be less like the spirit in which Fawcett, and I may add, Mill himself, preached his doctrine. It is true that they had less faith than their critics in coercing people for their own good; that they valued self-reliance as the highest of qualities, and looked with suspicion upon any remedy calculated to lessen it; and it may be that they put more faith than was justifiable in the regenerative power of a simple removal of obsolete shackles. But the error—if an error—was not an ungenerous one. The very root of Mr. Fawcett's political activity was his sympathy with the oppressed labourer, and his eager desire to open the way for all conceivable efforts to raise his position, morally, intellectually, and socially. Fawcett's pet theories, doctrinaire crotchets, as some people call them, his belief in the representation of minorities and the concession of political rights to woman, were equally the outcome of a thoroughly generous nature; of a nature to which it was intensely repugnant that any class should be excluded by force or prejudice from exercising a direct influence upon its rulers.

The same qualities made Fawcett the best of friends. As a young man he was ambitious; the athlete longed to put forth his strength, and heartily enjoyed [illegible] natural applause. In a [illegible] nature such [illegible] implies a readiness to drop any ties wh[illegible] subservient to the main end. [illegible] strong [illegible] is a n[illegible] makes himself felt, and sometimes in shou[illegible] aside the crowd he is apt to tread heavily on his neighbour's toes. If I ever thought Fawcett capable of such conduct, and I am not certain that I was as confident as I ought to have been, I do penance for it in my heart. It was at any rate not long before I learnt to recognise him as one of the most faithful, even, in a sense, one of the most delicate, of friends. I found out very early that if one of our friends was ill or out of spirits, the man who was most certain to be found sitting in his rooms, and cheering him by the heartiest and least morbid of talk was this massive rough comforter whom I had thought capable of exclusive absorption in his own pursuits. More than one of our common friends fell into ill-health, or suffered from grievous forms of mental depression, in later years. Whenever he knew of such a case, Fawcett was unwearying in his kindness and would find time to do what he could to soothe and animate the sufferer. It would happen now and then that in the bestowal of our small pieces of college preferment, some one was unable to put forward his claims properly, and was in danger of a probably quite unintentional injustice. No one in such case was stronger as Fawcett to see that the right thing was done. When I went to see him, in later years I was certain to hear the latest news of old acquaintances who had drifted into different paths of life, but with whom Fawcett still maintained cordial relations. His utter absence of anything approaching to shyness made him at all times the easiest of men with whom to establish a friendly understanding. An hour's chat went further with him than months of intercourse with many whom I have known. And in spite of occasional roughness of manner, there was such utter absence of anything approaching to malice or jealousy in his strongest utterances, that I fancy he never made an enemy. That his opponents should respect him was natural; in most cases, I believe, they added cordial good will to bare respect. I cannot speak fully of his kindness to me personally. This only I can say, that, in the course of thirty years' friendship, which for many years meant daily intercourse and animated discussion of all manner of topics, I never had a harsh word from him; and up to the very last, when for years our intercourse had been of necessity limited to occasional interviews, I not only found him as cordial as ever, perhaps increasingly cordial at every successive meeting, but I knew that I could absolutely depend upon his more than readiness, his eagerness to do me services, and that he would even think of ways in which he could be serviceable before they had occurred to me. And I was only one of many. His circle went on widening to the last; and the melancholy gaps made by death and enforced separation were always being filled by new acquaintances. He specially enjoyed the society of younger men, and had he lived to the extremest old age could never have been solitary.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Dec. 5.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 5th Dec., 1884.

Royal Artillery, Lieut-Col M C Newall (late Bombay), has retired on retired pay and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Col.

Lieut-Col and Col H McLeod (late Madras), from the Seconded List, to be Col, vice B L Gordon, C B (late Madras), seconded for service on the Staff.

[illegible] Brevet Lieut-Col J C Auchinleck to be Lieut-Col, vice Bt Col H Brackenbury, C.B., seconded for service on the Staff.

To be Majors.—Capts W Riddell, vice E H Cameron, promoted of half-pay; E B Evans, upon the Seconded List; G M Stevens, upon the Seconded List; F M E Vibart, vice J H Stratton, promoted on half-pay; F Bigg, vice Bt Lieut-Col J C Auchinleck, promoted.

To be Captains.—Capt R C E North, from the Seconded List, vice H E Preston, seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliarly Artillery; Lieuts C A Anderson, vice W Riddell, promoted; D C Carter upon the Seconded List; J J Hewson, vice F M E Vibart, promoted; L Barrett, upon the Seconded List; A E Hay, vice F Bigg, promoted; and W N Lloyd, vice W H Newton, seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Artillery.

Capt and Bt Major H V Cowan to be Adjt, vice Capt K Stephenson, promoted.

The absorption from the seconded List of the undermentioned Officers to be antedated as follows:—Major W S Langley, 4th Nov; Major and Bt Lieut.-Col G T Pretyman, 7th Nov.

Half-pay, Major E S Gordon, from the RA, to be Lieut-Col.

Major and Bt Lieut-Col F T Lloyd, from the R A, to be Lieut-Col.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Col W G Martin, R A, to be Col.
Lieut-Col P H Sandilands, R A, to be Col.
Lieut-Col A T Wodehouse, half-pay, RA, retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Col.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.

Capt L T Crook retires into the Veteran Co and is permitted to retain his rank and wear his uniform on retirement.

Lieut W W Pearson, Veteran Co, to have the honorary rank of Capt.

Lieut C Woolmer-Williams to be Capt, vice Crook, retired.

C J Langton, Gent., to be Lieut, vice Woolmer-Williams.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are the best, the cheapest, and the most popular remedies. At all seasons and under all circumstances they may be used with safety and with the certainty of doing good. Eruptions, rashes, and all descriptions of skin diseases, sores, ulcerations, and burns are presently benefited and ultimately cured by these healing, soothing, and purifying medicaments. The Ointment rubbed upon the abdomen, checks all tendency to irritation of the bowels, and averts dysentery and other disorders of the intestines. Pimples, blotches, inflammations of the skin, muscular pains, neuralgic aff[illegible] enlarged glands can be effectively overco[illegible] Holloway's remedies according to th[illegible] accompanying each packet.

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BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted come through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£210,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NOTICES.

GRAND ATTRACTIONS !!!
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL!
THE ROSA TOWERS COMPANY.
GAIETY THEATRE.
DECEMBER 26th, BOXING DAY,
and until further notice.

TOWN HALL.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
AN EVENING CONCERT
Will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th January, in aid of the
FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.
RESERVED SEATS..................Rs. 3.
Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

THE STANDARD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Limited, LIVERPOOL.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take Marine Risks on favourable terms.

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

NOTICE.
THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

THIS Company is prepared to GRANT POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Warehouses, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, &c. For terms and particulars apply to

S. R. MODY & J. GUSTADJEE,
Secretaries and Managers,
No. 4, Parsee Bazaar-street.

WANTED

AN OVERSEER for the Temporary Establishment P. W. Department, Satara District. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem with the usual travelling allowances. Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned not later than 5th January, 1885.

F. P. MACLAREN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Satara.
19th December, 1884.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

JUST IMPORTED a fresh supply of New Season TASMANIAN JAMS, in 1lb. Tin. For sale at the following REDUCED PRICES:—

Assorted Jams	Rs. 3-8 per dozen Tins; or Rs. 16 per case of 5 doz.
Strawberry and Apricot Jams	Rs. 4 per dozen Tins; or Rs. 18-8 per case of 5 doz.

Apply to
THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Apollo-street.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPACE to the eastward of BUTCHER'S ISLAND having been MARKED OFF by Buoys (painted red) for submarine mining purposes, yachts, boats, and native crafts are WARNED NOT TO COME within one 100 yards of the same, but to pass on the Elephanta side and to keep well clear of the space marked for mining purposes.

GEO. C. PARKER, Capt., I.M.,
Port Officer.
Port Office, Bombay, 12th December, 1884.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY,
(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Rewar Ferozepore State Railway, the Holkar State Railway and the Sindhia-Neemuch State Railway.)

NOTICE.
OPENING OF FAZILKA BRANCH OF THE REWARI-FEROZEPORE RAILWAY

ON and from the 1st January, 1885, Fazilka Branch of the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, having the following stations, will, subject to the approval of the Government of India, be opened for through booking of all descriptions of Goods and Coaching Traffic.

2. On and from the same date these stations will also be opened for the receipt and despatch of private messages.

3. Information as to rates, &c., can be obtained on application to any of the station masters, or the undersigned.

NAME OF STATIONS.

1. Bariwala.
2. Muktsar.
3. Lakhewali.
4. Chak Pakhewala.
5. Fazilka.

By order,
J. CONDER,
Offg. Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Ajmere, 10th December, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI LAHABAI, widow of KHOJA CASSUM HAI DHARUMSI and KHOJA RAHIMBHAI ALLADINBHAI have contracted to SELL to KHOJA PEERBHOY DAMJEE all that piece or parcel of fazundaree land or ground with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, situate on Jail road, and known by the name of Doongry Bazaar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. from 3 to 4 and new Nos. 8,10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24, containing by admeasurement 677 square yards, and bounded as follows, on the east by a passage, on the west by the halalcore passage, on the north by the house of Jeelaykhabai and Rahamanbai, widows of Memon Akitad Essack and Fatmatbai, widow of Khamissa Essack, and on the south by the property of Parsi Khursetjee Sorabjee Watcha Ghandi. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai purchaser's solicitors, at their office No. 1 Hummum-street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed and all claims will be considered null and void.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1884.

i. c., PEERBHOY DAMJEE,
Purchaser.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.
TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK TIMBER
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed tenders for the supply of 500 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber in Dub Logs not less than one ton each. The Timber should be sound, free from knots, holes, and cracks. The measurement of the Timber will be by what is usually called girth measurement.

The whole of the timber to be delivered in the Company's Engineering Workshop Yard at Royapuram, on or before the 30th of June, 1885.

The tenders must be endorsed "Tender for Teak Logs," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office, not later than by noon on SATURDAY, the 17th of January, 1885.

The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager, Government Paper, to the amount of Rs. 2,500 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the tenderer or tenderers.

The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason.

TENDERS FOR TEAK TIMBER.
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 1,000 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber to be delivered at the Perambore Workshops in accordance with the terms of the specification, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must be endorsed "Tender for the Supply of Teak Timber," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office not later than by noon of SATURDAY the 17th of January, 1885.

The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager Government Paper to the amount of Rs. 5,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the Tenderer or Tenderers.

Delivery is to commence as soon as possible after the agreement has been signed, and is to be continued at the rate of at least 200 (two hundred) tons a month until the completion of the Contract.

The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royal [illegible] Terminus, Madras, 20th November, 1884.

[illegible] T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
[illegible] clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles Insects, Moles, Chipmunks
[illegible] Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

ROBERTS & CO.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, COCANADA.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.—Silver Medal and 1st Class Certificate—Highest Award. Boston Foreign Exhibition, 1883.—Medal and Diploma—the only award in India. Amsterdam International Exhibition, 1883.—Bronze Medal—Highest Award in India. Vienna International Exhibition, 1873.—Diploma of Honour. Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, 1881.—Silver Medal. Melbourne International Exhibition, 1881.—Two Diplomas for Cigars and Tobacco. Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, 1882—Silver Medal. Madras Central Agricultural Exhibition, 1883.—Bronze Medal. Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, 1884.—Silver Medal.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 9, Church-gate-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To Receive the Accounts made up to the 10th November 1884 and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect an Auditor.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 27th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. W. WATSON,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th December, 1884.

GRINDLAY AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,
55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, LONDON, S. W.
Established 1828.

MEMBERS of the INDIAN SERVICES returning to England are invited to apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co. for information regarding Pay, Pension, Furlough and Fund Rules, addresses of Brother Officers, &c, &c.

From the length of time their Firm has been in existence and the mass of records they have accumulated, Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co. can afford their constituents exceptional facilities in matters necessarily beyond the sphere of purely Banking Establishments.

Forms for reporting arrival in Europe, Powers of Attorney, &c., can be obtained on application to

Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA;
Messrs.—BINNY & Co.—MADRAS;
Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

£5,000—TO BE DISTRIBUTED—£5,000
ON THE
CHAMPION [illegible] Melbourne on 7th March, 1885.
To be run in MEMBERS, £1 EACH.
ALL PRIZES! NO BLANKS!

THE SYDNEY JOCKEY TURF CLUB in thanking numerous Clients for their support in previous Lotteries on Racing Events, beg to inform the Sporting Public of New South Wales, the adjoining Colonies, and India, that they have made arrangements for holding a

£5,000 Consultation—All Prizes! No Blanks!—on the Champion Race, to be run in Melbourne on the 7th day of March, 1885.

When the following Prizes will be distributed:—

First Horse	£1500	Other Starters (divide)	£300
Second Horse	800	Non-Starters (divide)	500
Third Horse	400		
		Total	£3500

The remaining £1500 will be invested by the Club in making a Book on the Autumn Meeting, 1885: that is, laying and taking the odds by a new system, the success of which has been practically proved. The members of the S. J. T. Club being well informed, and connected with the principal Trainers and Performances of their Horses, are in a position to state that the £15000 will realize a handsome profit, the whole of which will be divided amongst those Subscribers who were unsuccessful in drawing a Prize in the £3500 Distribution. There will be no blanks whatever. All Subscribers are sure to obtain a Prize, the highest being £1500. To obtain better chances for investing surplus of £1500 early applications necessary.

Add 1s. for reply and result. Letters containing cash should be registered. Drafts or P. O. Orders made payable to—

JAMES WALLACE, Secretary S. T. J. C.,
ADDRESS:
Box 751, G. P. O., Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

☞ £50,000 CONSULTATION ON THE MELBOURNE CUP, 1885, WILL FOLLOW.
First Prize, £10,000: Lowest £20.
Members £1, each.

N. B.—Please make known to your friends.

FAVRE-LEUBA'S WATCHES

Have obtained for their superiority the Highest Award at the Calcutta Exhibition, viz., First Class Certificate and Gold Medal.

WE draw particular attention to our specialities in cheap Lever Watches. Twenty years' experience in the country and the fact that we possess our own factory in Europe give us an advantage over other firms, which will be readily understood, and which enables us to sell a really sound article at the following exceedingly low rates:—

WINDING WITH KEY,
CASES COIN SILVER.

Open Faced	Rs. 25
Hunting	„ 26
Half-Hunting	„ 27
Above in Superior quality	„ 35

KEYLESS, FINE SILVER.

Open Faced	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 45 to 50
Half-Hunting	„ 50 to 60

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'s
ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN WATCHES
IN GERMAN-SILVER CASE.

None Genuine unless bearing our Stamp on cover.	Open face	Rs. 25	Beware of Imitations.
	Hunting	„ 28	
	Half-Hunting	„ 30*	

* The always increasing sales have enabled us to reduce the former rates to above.

All the above watches are guaranteed for two years. Each watch is sold in a good case fitted with a spare glass and spare spring.

Price Cash, no discount.
Postage free. Packing free.

CHAMPAGNE AND CHAMPAGNE.

WHY PAY for BRANDS when equally good Wine can be had at considerable less cost. This is becoming everyday more patent to consumers all over the world. With the present abundant grape harvest equalling the famous vintage of 1874, Values have fallen, and we are now able to offer a really first-class selection of 1880 CHAMPAGNE. Ex. s.s. "Peshawar" as under:—

1880's "Œil de Perdrix"	qts. per dozen	Rs. 45.	Pints Rs.	47 per dozen.
1880's Epernay 1st quality	„	„ 50.	„ „	52 „
1880's Cuvée Resérvée	„	„ 58.	„ „	60 „

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO., BOMBAY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to use the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50 0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10 0	Ladies' warm Stockings	pair 2 4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs. 8 to 12 0	Marine Soap per tablet	0 8
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30 0	Sun Umbrellas	each 4 8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30 0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16 4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33 0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33 0
Flannel Shirts	each 8 8	Gent's Undervests	each 2 0
Celluloid Collars	each 0 12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3 0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6 0	Pocket Handkerchieves	doz. 5 8
Overland Trunks	22 0	Rug Straps	Re. 1-4 to 7 8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21 0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3 8
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20 0	Money Belts	each 2 0

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

SPIRITS IN JARS.

			Rs.	
Scotch Whisky	(per gallon)		9	0
Irish Whisky	do.		9	0
Cognac *	do.		10	12
Cognac * *	do.		11	8
Cognac * * *	do.		13	8
Cognac * * * *	do.		15	8
Jars	(Capacity one gallon)	each	2	0
Jars	(„ two „)	each	3	0
Jars	(„ four „)	each	4	0
Plated Lock Taps		each	4	0

The Jars may be returned for re-filling.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE SCOURGE OF THE UNIVERSE!!!
☞ CHOLERA ☜

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY THE USE OF
COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS.

Now that the frightful ravages of cholera is the subject of controversy among our eminent Medical and Sanitary authorities, it behoves us to look to ourselves, and to seek the knowledge of a faithful reliable medicine, which, while being thoroughly efficacious, will also come within the reach of the means of everyone.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS!!!

Have obtained a reputation which, if it was more generally known, would prove an eminent blessing to thousands of sufferers. The present holder has obtained the sole proprietary right from Mr. Cotter, and the cause of humanity demands, undeniably, that the public should be made fully cognizant of a remedy so easy of access.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS

Surpass any other medicine in the world for efficacy of properties, and several have derived great material benefit from a medicine which has only to be tried to recommend itself, even to sceptics in matters medicinal. In every fact, Cotter's Pills are miraculous in their effects, and will eventually prove their many advantages in the face of any other choleraic preventive.

Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe. ☞ RS. 2. ☜ Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe.

The Proprietor strongly recommends strict attention to the directions which accompany each bottle, and NO Water, Wine, Spirits, or Liquid of any kind whatever, should be given, except the fusion prescribed.

AGENTS:
JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.
THE BAZAAR FOR CONTINENTAL ELEGANCIES AND NOVELTIES
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS, WEDDING OR BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—Handsomely bound in Roan, Morocco-Russia, Calf or Plush; some handsomely embroidered with flowers; some with Musical boxes. From Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 30 each.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FRAMES.—A most choice collection, for Carte-de-Visite, Promenade or Cabinet, in Roan, Morocco, Plush or Ormolu, very handsome. From Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 19-8.

CARD CASES.—Ivory or Tortoise Shell Card Cases, mounted silver with tablet, for Memos of Engagements, &c. From Rs. 5-15 to Rs. 19-8.

POCKET PURSES.—Ladies' Plush or Russia Pocket-Books. From As. 12 to Rs. 10 each.

BINOCULARS.—Plain, Silver or Gold Mountings, for Pocket or Shoulder. From Rs. 8-15 to Rs. 23-8.

WORK CASES.—Housewives, &c. Of these we have a large stock in Leather, Plush or Rustic, nicely fitted. From Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 25.

JEWEL CASES.—Plush-covered Jewel cases. From Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 21-8.

GLOVE CASES.—Very handsome, with ornamental Gold and Silver Mountings. From Rs. 10-15 to Rs. 19-8.

LADIES' HAND-BAGS.—Leather, Plush or Velvet, the choicest selection ever imported. From Re. 1-15 to Rs. 7-15.

DRESSING BAGS.—For Ladies or Gentlemen, completely fitted and handsomely mounted. From Rs. 21-8 to Rs. 40-8.

FANCY TOILET STANDS AND CASKETS.—Ormolu frames with Fancy cut-glass Scent-bottles or Trays for Jewellery. Plush covered scent stand, with bottles for scent, very handsome. From Rs. 8-15 to Rs. 10-15.

FANS.—In all colours. Plain and painted in Plush, Satin, Silk, Ivory or Feather, the handsomest productions ever met with. From Rs. 2 to Rs. 42-8.

POWDER BOXES.—Metal, handsomely painted Porcelain or Ormolu boxes, very handsome, of various artistic designs, some with Trays and Mirror Tops, some with Metal ornamented leaves. From As. 10 to Rs. 10 each.

CRUETS.—Breakfast Cruets, silver-plated frames, fitted Salt Cellar, Pepper Caster and Mustard Pot. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 13-15 each.

PRICE LIST Post-Free to any part of India.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

"THE PIANO FOR IND[illegible]

The experience of nearly thirty years proves that
S. ROSE AND CO.'S
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO
is, par excellence, the best suited for the climate of India.

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